

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 225.]

APRIL 1, 1812.

[3 of Vol. 33.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE Smithfield Club, instituted in the year 1798, for the purpose of ascertaining, by an annual exhibition, what breed of oxen, sheep, and pigs, will improve the most in weight of meat for the market, in a given time and with a given consumption of food, distributed their annual prizes in December last, on

the award of Mr. Thomas Dalby, of Grub-street, London; Mr. Robert Hughes, of Salthorp, Wiltshire; and Mr. Thomas Stone, Barrow, Leicestershire: the three judges, appointed for examining the many fine animals exhibited, and of weighing the several particulars in certificates of their breeds, ages, food, &c. Below is a return of the particulars.\*

PRIZE OXEN.	Beef. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Hide & Horns. lbs.	Head. lbs.	Fat. lbs.	Blood. lbs.
Mr. John Ellman, jun. 4-year old Sussex Ox, worked 4 years, and fed on grass, hay, and 100lbs. of oil cakes	1206	180	112	51	32	76
Mr. Henry King, jun. 3-year old Durham Ox, fed on 7½ hundred of hay, and 320lbs. oil cakes	1245	136	116	56	30	—
Mr. John Warmington's 4-year old Hereford Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1239	126	141	52	29	56
Mr. Michael Buckley's 3-year old Devon Ox, fed on grass, hay, cabbages, and turnips	842	107	76	21	18	38
† His Grace the Duke of Bedford's 4-year old West Highland Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	538	74	56	28½	14	48
Mr. Robert Master's 4-year old Scotch Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	734½	90½	64	38½	17	40

PRIZE SHEEP.	Mutton & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Skins. lbs.	Blood. lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Wt. alive lbs.
Mr. Thomas Plaskett's three 20-months old New Leicester Wethers, fed on grass and cole	No 1 119 2 116 3 124	11½ 10 12½	15 15½ 16½	8½ 6 10½	17 17½ 17½	171 165 181
Mr. James Parsons' three 33-months old New Leicester Wethers, fed on grass and turnips	1 159½ 2 149 3 137	16½ 15½ 12	19 18 16	6½ 6½ 5	17½ 16 19	219 205 189
Mr. John Boys' three 33-months old Wether Sheep, fed on hay and green vegetable food	1 96 2 105½ 3 116	14 16 19	12 19 14	8 4 1	14 15½ 18	144 160 168
Mr. John Warmington's three 19-months old Southdown Wethers, fed on grass only	1 92 2 90 3 87	15 12 10	12 11 13	3 5½ 3	13 14½ 15	135 133 128

\* See a similar account last year, in vol. 31.

† This premium His Grace was pleased to relinquish to Mr. Master, whose ox was next in merit in this class.

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PRIZE

PRIZE PIG.	Pork & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Feet. lbs.	Blood. lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Wt. alive. lbs.
Mr. William Hayward's 50-weeks old Pig, fed on barley-meal, mixed with the water from the spirit-grains from his brewhouse	258	8	3½	4	30½	304

It having been represented to the club, at their late meetings, that the reason why so few oxen were shewn this year in the three first classes, arose from the Hereford, Sussex, Kent, and Devonshire, breeds of oxen being required to be shewn in pairs, to be worked, and that the breeder was then to share the premium with the grazier, while the long and short-horned breeds of oxen were exempt from any such restrictions; the club therefore agreed to put all these five classes on exactly the same footing next year, with some minor alterations, that will appear in the printed bill of conditions, and forms of certificates for the next shew; which may be had of Mr. Mitchell, draper, No. 7, Cloth-fair, near Smithfield-market.

Westminster, J. FAREY, Sec.  
Feb. 14, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
PERHAPS, considering the time when it happened, few have observed the total lunar eclipse. As I had determined to observe it if possible, I send you minutes of my observations as under-written.

I observed it with a watch and clock not corrected to solar time. The clock, one of Quare's, and adjusted by Graham, a minute slower than the watch. But this day, by a good dial, my watch was 17' before the sun; I will allow 16'.

With these corrections, and bringing up the clocks to the time of the watch: On Feb. 26th. 15h. 51' solar time, or 27th. 3h. 51' civil time, Eclipse not begun.

At 15h. 52' 45" solar time, or 3h. 52' 45" civil time, the Eclipse commenced.

This answers nearly to the difference of our latitude from Greenwich, being 45' east, nearly.

At 3h. 55½ civil time; eclipse sensibly advanced on the N. E. direction towards the vertex.—At 3h. 59', 1 deg. eclipsed.

At 16h. 8' 30", solar time; or 4h. 8½ civil time; about 2 degrees eclipsed.

At 4h. 19', civil time, about 3 degrees obscured.

At 4h. 30½, and 4h. 31½, civil time, ☾ beautifully falcated to the extremity of the cusps.

At 4h. 42½, the unobscured part of the disc resembled the moon in the fourth day of her last quarter.

At 4h. 54', a narrow-lined edge, continually shortening and narrowing till, in 2½, the whole became obscured.

At 4h. 58½, civil time; or 16h. 58', 45" astronomical time (apparent or solar); the obscuration of the ☉ total.

Duration of the eclipse, as observed from its commencement till it became total, 1h. 5' 15".

The computed time of duration, for Greenwich, from the commencement to total obscuration, is 1h. 6'; differing only 45'.

Immediately as it became total, a ray of light appeared to run round the edge of the ☉; and, for some time, the whole disc appeared less darkened. Both these phenomena were probably the effect of contrast.

I observed the beginning with my night-glass; the rest chiefly with Gilbert's improved achromatic, lent me by Mr. Lothbury; a very good refractor, by Dollond, of my own; and an excellent very small reflector, repaired by Watson. All these have rather low powers, much light, and a considerable field of view.

As the twilight was advancing and the moon near setting, I did not wait for the emersion. But, in consequence of not doing so, I lost another rare and beautiful phenomenon, described to me by Thomas Wright, our servant, who first saw it, and which was also seen by Mr. Blake, of this village, carpenter.

This was a vast arch, double the inner of a strong red light, the outer broader and fainter, which extended from a little N. of the E. to S. of the W. down to the horizon both ways, and somewhat declining



declining to the eastward from the zenith.

It was not quite so uniform and even as a rainbow, which it so greatly in form resembled, and so vastly exceeded in its span.

I hardly ever remember so serene and clear a night, wholly cloudless, except for some few minutes at first towards sunrise, the moist vapours precluded, and there was a haze. Thermometer: from 58 to 40, in a room with the window open.

The moon, when obscured totally, did not appear copper-colored, the eastern sides at 5h. 18'. When I first observed, it appeared of a greyish black, the other side of the total obscuration thinner and fainter.

#### A NEW POEM.

I cannot help noticing to you, *The Orphan*, a poem, by Mr. C. Turner. It has a modest and delicate, yet manly, dedication to the public. It has incor-rectnesses, which more leisure and freedom from anxiety would have removed; but there is a meekness, dignity, and pathos, in the numbers, diction, imagery, and sentiment, highly interesting. I should wish to see, in your Magazine, extracts either from his Remarks on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, or his Descriptive Character of the Author of the Farmer's Boy.

ANNE MOORE.

I find, in the *Journal Encyclopedique* for 1781,\* an instance of life supported without sleep, food, or even drink, which exceeds that lately noticed in Staffordshire.

Nov. 1, 1780.

"There is living, in the village of Derningen, in the territory of the town of Rothweil, a woman named Mary Mutschler, of the age of 50, married, and a Catholic, who, for more than seven years, has neither drank, nor eaten, nor slept. She lies in bed; her body doubled; she has her reason entire; and employs herself, night and day, in the reading of books of piety; and continues often for hours together in contemplation or meditation on what she has read.

COINCIDENCE between MILTON and SHAKESPEARE.

"Omittance is no quittance."

As you Like it.

This proverbial expression raised to the

Epic pitch, by a slight alteration, is thus in our other glory of English poetry,

"——— but soon shall find  
Forbearance no acquittance." P. L.

As you Like it, is one of those plays which was probably a favorite with Milton; as the "wood-notes wild of sweetest Shakespeare" very characteristically distinguish it. In few of his plays is he more evidently or so pleasingly "Fancy's Child."

#### CELESTIAL COINCIDENCE.

The occultation of a fixed star, at the time of an eclipse of the earth by the moon's shadow commencing, will deserve observation on the 2d of September, 9h. 22' 22", being 1' 10" before the commencement of the eclipse at Greenwich. The emersion will be more striking, being, at the height of the eclipse, nearly at 10h. 4'. Both take place at 12' south of the moon's centre. The star is the 11th of Aquarius. The commencement of the two phenomena being rare, I have extracted it from Frend.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE for a great number of years been in a disinterested correspondence with your voluminous Magazine, signing my name to my productions, from a principle that I have long held, which is, that no man ought ever to write anonymously, and that the freedom of the press\* is best upheld by those who sign their names to all they print.

You will therefore not be surprised, if an author of my way of thinking, should be unwilling to have his original compositions

\* Mr. Cumberland might have explained, that the freedom of the press depends on its morality, and that this is best secured by the public having the personal guarantee of writers for their opinions. The want of this personal responsibility is a chief cause of the dishonesty of reviewers, and is the only juridical pretence for curbing the liberty of the press. The chief objection is the liability of the writer to anonymous animadversion, in which malignity and impertinence lie under no restraint; and known writers, so attacked, have no security but in the discrimination of sensible readers, who ought seldom to read, or credit anonymous attacks, on known personages. Our correspondents have this security in our pages, as we never allow any of our anonymous correspondents to avail with rudeness those who honor us with their real signatures. EDITOR.

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sitions attributed to others, particularly when of the same family, while his Christian name, *George*, stands conspicuous on all his title-pages, except one, and that was always sold by the publisher as his.

You will not, therefore, I am sure, refuse me the justice of correcting the London Catalogue, printed by Mr. Bent, in August last, but which chance only brought before me this day, where I find two of my works, viz. My "*Thoughts on Outline Sculpture, &c.*" a quarto, with twenty-five plates; and my "*Life of Julio Bonasoni*," the engraver, contemporary with Mark-Antonio Raimondi; are both attributed to the pen of a very distant relation of the same name, the late Mr. Richard Cumberland, a man with whom I had little acquaintance, and no approximation, I hope, with his hollow character; who chose, in our rare interviews, to daub me with that nauseous flattery, that he thought it his interest to bestow indiscriminately on all authors; while behind their backs, he loaded them with invectives, and who ended with laying claim to as his own, even the trifles I sent to your publication; and among others, the *Life of Charles Grignon*; of which I received a disgusting proof when only last in town.

What I have published, all *with my name*, are several letters and essays in your Magazine; several others in Mr. Nicholson's Philosophical Journal.—A Poem, on the Landscapes of Great Britain.—*Lewina*, a poem.—The *Life of Julio Bonasoni*.—An Attempt to describe *Hafod*, the seat of Colonel Johnes, M. P.—A Sketch of Bromley, in Kent, the seat of the Right Honourable Charles Long, M. P.—Two volumes of *Original Tales*, in prose.—And a Sermon without any signature.

Bristol, GEORGE CUMBERLAND.  
Jan. 10, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
A LONG time ago I forwarded to you, a plan for the abolition of poor's-rates, by means of an extension of the principle of Benefit Clubs. I could not have supposed that an idea, manifestly benevolent, and expressed with plainness and temper, could have met with personal attacks, of the most virulent kind. Such however was the event, and when the authors know that I have been intimately acquainted with all the numerous assaults of this same gen-

tlemanly character, upon my illustrious friend, Dr. Jenner, they may be assured, that I esteem them matters of course. The numerous and learned works which I have had the honour to publish, give me, I presume, a just title to decline noticing anonymous writers.

In the Gloucester Journal of Monday, February 3, 1812, a writer (unknown to me, and anonymous,) has the following passage, "The writer of this paper learnt, from the proprietor of a great work, carried on in different parts of the kingdom, in which they constantly employed near three thousand hands, that they regularly deducted, I think, sixpence per week from the wages of all their people, which amply supported them, when it became necessary, and none ever applied to the parish to which they belonged for parochial relief." The same writer adds, that he suggested something of the same kind years ago, to Mr. Colquhoun, who approved of the plan. All I can say upon this latter head is, that the ideas suggested are the same as my own, viz. Benefit Clubs, aided by subscriptions, and the support of the great. The approbation of such an experienced man as Mr. Colquhoun, is more than sufficient to bias a thinking man, let anonymous writers deal in hypothesis as much as they may.

I have attended parish-meetings, and lived in parishes where every thing prudent has been done. I solemnly think, that the system of poor's-rates, as it now stands, is a disgrace to the policy of a civilized nation. I also believe, that relief, in another form, would be more efficient, and have the best effect upon the morals of the poor: and that it will be found in a few years, impossible to unite the payment of such a rate with our taxes. I am told, however, that to compel the poor to belong to a benefit club, is an infringement of the liberty of the subject. It is needless to notice such absolute nonsense, farther than to say, that it is the principle of all legislation for all parties to contribute to the necessities of the state. No poor man buys sugar or tea, but pays a part of the duty imposed upon the articles; but if he was taxed to aid the support of himself and family, instead of government, it is a grievous infringement of the liberty of the subject! The fact is, that parents find it necessary to controul this liberty of the subject in their children; the rich in their dependants, and so forth. If the doctrines of Mr. Malthus are



are properly considered, and duly weighed with the times, it will be found, that the liberty of the subject, to increase and multiply families, *ad libitum*, is not accompanied with an obligation from nature to support them. The laws of Providence do not sanction such a liberty of the subject; on the contrary, they peremptorily controul it.

Feb. 4, 1812. T. D. FOSBROOKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE object of your correspondent L. may perhaps be attained by the following statement.

For all experiments on imperfect conductors, such as water, acid solutions, saline compounds, &c. the power of a voltaic battery is proportioned to the number of plates employed; one hundred plates of two inches square appear equally efficacious in such decompositions, with a similar number of four times their dimensions. The ignition of wire, the deflagration of metals, and solution of heat and light, are the circumstances which require large plates for their production; but the igniting power does not appear to increase by any means in proportion to the extension of surface. Fifty plates of eight inches square have been found less efficacious than two hundred of four inches square, though the surface exposed was the same in each experiment.

Ritter has made the most accurate experiments on the comparative influence of different combinations. He found that no advantage resulted from an increase of numbers beyond a certain limit, and that this limit was different for different processes. The maximum of effect was soonest obtained in the deflagration of metals; next, in the decomposition of fluids; and last, in the action of the battery on the animal organs. From long experience I can state, that a battery of two hundred plates of three or four inches square is fully adequate to the performance of every interesting experiment; and that a much lower power is sufficient to ensure complete success in most experiments of decomposition.

GEORGE SINGER.

Prince's street, Feb. 17th, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS somewhat surprised when informed that a Mr. Grenville had, through the medium of your valuable

Magazine, claimed any merit in the invention of my patent piano-forte. I certainly, at the time he alludes to, shewed him, with other professors, my instrument, nor had I at that period one completed, though many in hand, with six pedals. But he is quite mistaken in supposing I could derive any new and useful information from him. It was, Sir, from repeated interviews with an *Honorable Gentleman* and Dr. Kemp that I was induced and enabled to perfect my invention.

As all the *scientific* knowledge necessary thereto is contained both in *Kircher's* and *Dr. Smith's Harmonics*, it is difficult to imagine how Mr. G. can give himself credit for what has been published these fifty years and more. For what, as I am creditably informed by esteemed professors, is or ought to be known to all musicians.

It is in the *mechanical* part alone that my instrument differs from Dr. Smith's.—*Mine* being a *piano-forte*, his a *harpsichord*. That *mine* has two strings to each note, his but one; but chiefly in *mine* having pedals to correct the *false consonances*, whilst his had only stops to be moved by the *hand*, and necessarily interrupting the performer on every sudden change of the key.

Having said this, as to the variations from other inventions, without digression, I avail myself of the opportunity which offers itself of observing that the very first professional gentlemen, as well as amateurs of great musical knowledge, have approved of it, and publicly expressed their sentiments, particularly Dr. Burney, and also Dr. Kemp, who in two courses of lectures, delivered at the Russell Institution, fully spoke on the subject, and exhibited my invention to his auditors in support of his arguments and opinions.

As to Mr. Grenville, he may with as much propriety tell your readers that he discovered the *New World*—that he taught Sir Isaac Newton the *planetary system*, as say that he added the thousandth part of a semitone to my enharmonic piano-forte, or a *shaving* to an *additional pedal*.

D. LOESCHMAN.

82, Newman street,

February 20, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL feel obliged to any of your numerous readers who will give me the best method of preparing a copal varnish

varnish for oil paintings. It may be matter of astonishment that I should require copal varnish for such a purpose, but I prefer it for two reasons: first, that it is the brightest varnish I know of, and secondly, because when the picture is once well cleaned, and this varnish laid on, it can never be taken off again. This last circumstance I know will put those out of conceit with it, who are continually rubbing one varnish off their pictures, and then smearing them with another, to their utter ruin, but it is among my desideranda.

I wish also to be informed of the safest method of taking bad varnish off an oil painting without hurting the painting itself.

I have to state that two ounces of Gum Mastic, powdered and boiled in a water bath, with five ounces of spirits of turpentine, makes a good varnish for oil paintings, but like all other varnishes, except copal, it is apt to chill. I am informed that if Canada Balsam be added it is an improvement.

I am told that Shaw, of Bath, makes use of copal varnish only.

Liverpool, WILLIAM LEWISHAM.  
Oct. 16, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
ALTHOUGH I cannot call to my recollection where I have very lately, in some periodical publication or other, met with an inquiry respecting a remedy for the rheumatism; wherever such inquiry may happen to have been made, a reply to it through your Magazine, I am persuaded, will answer every purpose, as I believe there are few readers of that kind of miscellaneous information who do not peruse it in preference to most others.

Not being a medical man, I do not pretend to draw a line of discrimination between the different kinds of rheumatism, so far, at least, as to distinguish them by appropriate appellations; but for that species which attacks the diseased limb as soon as the body becomes warm in bed, and generally continues through the night with symptoms, more or less, of fever, I believe I can, from no inconsiderable degree of experience, recommend a specific. It is no other than the application of cabbage leaves to the part affected. The mode of doing it is, to take such leaves as are of a tolerable size from any species of cabbage, only taking care to select such

as are not eaten by caterpillars or grubs of any kind, but such as are smooth, whole, and entire. Lay them on a table and slice off the protuberant stalks at the backs of them, with a sharp, thin, knife. Having thus prepared a sufficient quantity entirely to cover the part affected, put them on at going to bed, and fasten a piece of flannel over the whole, so as to keep them tight and unruffled. Almost as soon as the body is warm, a profuse perspiration will take place in the part so covered, and two or three similar applications will generally effect a cure in the most inveterate cases. In the severest paroxysms of the gout I have very frequently known similar agreeable consequences result from the application of these leaves. To shew that these assertions are not made on light grounds, or in doubtful cases, I will select two instances, out of many scores, by way of illustration.

A clergyman of my acquaintance, more than sixty years of age, caught a severe cold in one of the autumnal months, which ended in a severe attack of rheumatism, of the kind above described. He had all the medical assistance which the neighbourhood afforded, and tried, without effect, all the usual remedies of bleeding, blistering, sudorifics, and embrocations. The month of March found him considerably reduced, and his disease no better. He was persuaded to apply the cabbage leaves as here recommended, and though the weather was particularly unfavourable for rheumatic complaints, in one week he was sufficiently recovered to perform the duties of his function at a distance of several miles; and though more than seven years since, has never had a repetition of the complaint.

The other instance is, that of a gouty person, at about fifty years of age, who had for many years a periodical paroxysm, which seldom set him at liberty till after a three months' confinement; and the inflammation used to be so extreme, as to make his feet, even during the intervals of the disease, tender to a very inconvenient degree. He applied the cabbage leaves at the height of a paroxysm, and found such benefit from the excessive perspiration, that he ever after had recourse to them, and by their means reduced the attacks to a continuance of about a fortnight each time. He enjoyed better health from an increased ability to take exercise, and died only the other day at near eighty years of age, having enjoyed the last twenty years of



of life, more than any previous ones subsequent to his arrival at the age of puberty, in consequence, as I have frequently heard him declare, of this application.

It is beside my purpose to enter into an elaborate discussion of the *modus operandi*. I have no doubt but the benefit arises in some degree from the same principles as those on which the oil-skin bootikins are applied, viz. the entire exclusion of the external air, and the perspiration occasioned thereby; but I cannot help supposing that other causes concur with this, or in other words, that there is some specific virtue in the cabbage leaf itself, as I have known more than one case where this recipe has been used with good effect, after the bootikins have been abandoned as productive of no good.

W. DICKINSON.

Pimlico, Feb. 20, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your Monthly Magazine, I have for the last three years published an annual meteorological table, deduced from a Journal which I kept at Nottingham, but being obliged in consequence of serious indisposition to change my residence to this place, the chain of observation is unfortunately broken. I send you, however, a table which contains the result for the first six months complete, as taken at Nottingham, and for the last four months of the year at Sidmouth; two months are necessarily lost. As this place has been gradually and deservedly rising into favour as a retreat for consumptive and debilitated invalids, a regular and accurate account of the weather becomes a matter of much interest to the public. Impressed with this opinion, I waited only for the arrival of my barometer, &c. from Nottingham, to commence my observations upon the same plan that I had hitherto followed, and which my residence here, in the practice of my profession, will enable me to continue.

Sidmouth, as its name imports, is situated on the banks of the Sid, a very small river which here enters the sea; the town is built in a beautiful vale, bounded on both sides by long lofty hills, which form its eastern and western sides,

and towards the north it is screened by Gittisham and Honiton Hills, but completely open to the south, where the sea forms a pretty little bay, bounded by Salcombe-hill on the east, and Peak-hill on the west; this is one of the small bays nearly in the middle of that large bay which is bounded on the east by the Isle of Portland, and on the west by the Start Point. Thus protected, it is not surprising that Sidmouth, among the places recommended on the southern coast, for their sheltered and salubrious situation, should hold pre-eminence. It is entirely free from fog, and stands unrivalled for the clearness of its atmospheric circumstances, certainly well worth the serious attention of the invalid. The hedges of Devonshire are large and rich, and Sidmouth is closely surrounded with them, the walks and rides in the vicinity are thus sheltered from the burning sun, or the cold wintry winds. "In the vernal and autumnal parts of the year, the numerous lanes which intersect and divide this rich valley are truly delightful; the country then seems an universal garden."\*

The barometer of the portable kind, made by Jones of Holborn, is fixed to a standard wall: the observation is made daily about two o'clock, and at the same hour the height of the thermometer is taken; at this time the barometer is supposed to be at the mean for the twenty-four hours, and the thermometer at the maximum. As the temperature is considered to be at the lowest about an hour before sun-rise, it would be impossible to keep a correct account without the use of a register thermometer; the instrument employed for this purpose is of Six's construction. It is necessary to attend particularly to this circumstance, as observations made at eleven o'clock at night (a very common time) will not hold a just comparison with those by which you ascertain the lowest degree to which the thermometer has fallen since the last observation was made; without a little reflection on this subject, a very incorrect opinion might be formed of the temperature of this place.

Sidmouth, Devon. JAMES CLARKE.  
January 13, 1812.

\* See the Beauties of Sidmouth, 12mo.

## Dr. CLARKE'S METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for NOTTINGHAM and SIDMOUTH.

Dr. CLARKE'S METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for NOTTINGHAM and SIDMOUTH.																						
1811.		Thermometer.				Barometer.				Weather.			Winds.							Rain.		
Months.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Greatest range in 24 hours	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Greatest range in 24 hours	Days.			N.	N. E.	S.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N.	In inches and decimals.		
									Fine.	Fair.	Wet.											
<div>Nottingham.</div> <div>January5113301230.5229.0629.81698131.97 February5222371130.0828.8529.40688121.21 March5726411030.5129.1030.003919661.47 April7022461130.1029.0629.66461461021.04 May7434531030.0129.3929.69514116161373 June763735930.1829.4429.8531116133341.11 July</div>																						
<div>Sidmouth.</div> <div>August7336551230.3829.2230.1651111342316112 September6732551030.2528.8429.757319917132 October6026451030.5129.4030.06501048811112 November5422371330.4029.1629.8460162532648 December</div>																						



*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE speculations of your correspondent, Common Sense, are distinguished by such a variety of knowledge, both of science and of the world, and are enlivened with so much intellectual vivacity, as to attract particular attention.

That gentleman has lately animadverted on the mal-practices of lawyers with an asperity of censure which many people will not think exaggerated. In an early period of life, before I mixed much in the world, I considered the abuse of law and lawyers as commonplace declamation; but, at a subsequent period, I found reason, in some degree, to be of a different opinion. This change of sentiment has not arisen from any experience of my own, but from an observation of the calamities which others have suffered from an unfortunate connexion with law. Instead of viewing law as the region of peace and safety, (which would seem to be the import of the word,) I have been taught to start back from it with horror, as fraught with danger and destruction. Indeed I have often endured insults and loss, rather than approach it. I could never think of venturing my little bark on that dark and dangerous ocean, where, if it were not shattered by hidden rocks, or engulfed in quicksands, it could not fail to be long and unpleasantly detained in numerous intricate and perplexing straits. I was a good deal touched with the late case of a widow, who appeared to have a claim to considerable property. After passing some of the best years of her life in a state of anxiety, tortured betwixt hope and despair, she lost her suit; but it was not before the whole of her fortune was dissipated, her mind crazed, and, by the weight of misfortune, she sunk at last into an untimely grave. Had it been possible to have given her an early and unexpensive refusal, without this additional sum, she might have spent her life in a state of moderate comfort.

The law's delay is an old grievance. Shakespeare enumerates it among the capital and prominent evils of human life; Montesquieu, on the contrary, thinks it is the inevitable price of liberty and security. But how a superstitious attention to antiquated forms, and often imaginary punctilios, solemnized with technical language, can be so nearly related to civil liberty, it is difficult to perceive. Naples, and some other worthless despotic governments, have been

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equally famous with ourselves in this respect. I believe Englishmen never more completely feel themselves in fetters, than when entangled in the labyrinth of law. That, in general, every civil process may be determined at one sitting, as criminal ones commonly are, where often life is at stake, may, I think, very safely be asserted. Learned lawyers may smile; but I never found it necessary, after reading an historical abstract of the most complicated case, to take two or three years to comprehend it. I do not exactly know upon what pretences this long protraction of justice generally rests; but I very well recollect, that a lawyer told a person that he could not otherwise be of service to him in resisting a lawful debt, than by urging a certain evasive quirk in law, by which the creditor could be kept at a distance for almost two years; and which, he informed him, might be done at a quarter of the expence of paying the whole debt. This, it was imagined, would so discourage the plaintiff, that he would give up the debt for lost.

Allowing the very worst, that mistakes may sometimes happen by hasty decisions, I contend, that the manifold evils of a contrary practice will a thousand times counterbalance them. It will often happen to be more advantageous to be deprived of our rights at once, than to endure the misery and accumulated expence of years, as in the following instance. A very worthy man, whom I well knew, lived many years respectably on a genteel business, which required but a small capital. Unfortunately, an estate of 1,200*l.* was left him, but which was disputed by a distant relation. After listening for some years to the jargon of lawyers, he obtained possession of the estate: but the expences amounted to 1,400*l.* by which he was wholly ruined, and he now spends his old age in the workhouse.

I have often thought that the present complicated, tedious, and expensive mode of conducting law-suits, is of use only to nourish a superfluous and noxious brood of lawyers. This is not a rash inconsiderate assertion, but may be demonstrated by experience. In those courts, where disputes about property under the value of five pounds, or two pounds, are decided, and where fifty are finally dispatched in a forenoon, with only a few shillings expence each, justice is in general as well administered as any where else. As the difficulty, or com-

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plexity

plexity of a cause, can in no shape originate from the magnitude of the sum in dispute, why then are not all causes decided in the same summary manner? To this question a rational and satisfactory answer will not easily be given, for I cannot suppose any person so ridiculous a jurist as to argue, that about small sums it is needless to be over-scrupulous, whether exact justice be done or not.

I am here led to remark a circumstance which farther strengthens the opinion of Common Sense, of the necessity of a revisal and reformation of the common forms and practices of law. At Guildhall, on account of the difference in the value of money, the highest sum to be sued for was raised, about ten or twelve years ago, from two pounds to five pounds; while at Fulwood's Rents, it is still continued at two pounds, as if the value of money were not exactly the same in both places. A more obvious proof cannot be found of the great regardlessness of the persons who profess to have the charge of these matters.

Bedford-row,  
Jan. 27, 1812.

W. N.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CRITICAL REMARKS ON SHAKESPEARE.

OTHELLO—Act I. Sc. 3.

——I do agnize

A natural and prompt alacrity  
I find in hardness.

FOR the use of the term *agnize* Shakespeare had no less than parliamentary authority. In the act of recognition, passed at the accession of King James I. there is a clause to the following purport, "We *agnize* your majesty's undoubted title upon the knees of our hearts." The diligence of Mr. Steevens has also detected the same word in the old play of *Cambyzes*.

"The tenor of your princely will from you  
for to *agnize*."

——The ship is here put in

A Veronese—Michael Cassio,  
Lieutenant of the warlike Moor Othello,  
Is come on shore. *Act II. Sc. 1.*

It is strange that so much difficulty should have occurred in ascertaining the native country of Cassio. We are told in the lines immediately preceding, that a noble ship of Venice saw the wreck and sufferance of the most part of the Turkish fleet. Montano replies, "How! is this true?" The informant replies, "The ship is here put in—A Veronese,

&c." that is, a ship fitted out by the city of Verona for the service of the Venetian state. Yet the author of the *Revisal* thinks, "that the poet had not a ship in his thoughts, and that he intended to inform us that Othello's lieutenant, Michael Cassio, was of Verona." In this opinion Mr. Steevens apparently concurs. Dr. Warburton seems to suppose him a Venetian. Dr. Johnson will not venture to decide on this knotty point. But Sir Thomas Hanmer is clear that he was a Florentine; and surely not without very good reason; for, in the very first line which mentions his name, Cassio is expressly said to be a Florentine, Act I. Sc. 1.

"One Michael Cassio, a Florentine,  
A fellow almost damned in a fair wife," &c.

But Dr. Warburton is determined that Iago, and not Cassio, shall be the Florentine; and this he supposes to be evident from Act III. Sc. 1. where Cassio says of Iago, on his engaging to exert his good offices with Desdemona in his favour, "I never knew a Florentine more kind and honest." And farther, to countenance his hypothesis, he arbitrarily alters the words first quoted to "a Florentine's, a fellow almost dam'd in a fair wife," in supposed allusion to Emilia, the wife of Iago. The second quotation proves nothing, for what is more natural than to say of a generous foreigner, he is as kind and honest as if he were our own countryman. And Iago is declared over and over explicitly or implicitly to be a Venetian. Thus in Act III. Sc. 3.

I know our country disposition well,  
In Venice they do let heaven see the pranks  
They dare not shew their husbands.

Also Act V. Sc. 1.

Lend me a light, know we this face or no?  
Alas my friend and my dear countryman  
Roderigo? No,—Yes sure; O heaven!  
Roderigo!

And in the same act, Sc. 7.

Cassio my lord hath kill'd a young Venetian  
Named Roderigo, &c. &c. *Ibid. Ib.*

——He hath achieved a maid

That paragons description and wild fame,  
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens,  
And in th' essential vesture of creation  
Does bear all excellency. *Ibid. Ibid.*

"The essential vesture," says Dr. Warburton, "is the same with the essential form, so that the expression is nonsense. For the vesture of creation signifies the forms in which created beings are cast,  
and



and essence relates not to the form but to the matter.—Shakespeare certainly wrote *terrestrial vesture*."

In defiance of this learned criticism, I believe "essential," and not terrestrial, to be the genuine word. It is used with the customary license of Shakespeare for substantial, that is, material, corporeal. "The lady," says her panegyrist, "surpasses praise, and in an human form exhibits a model of perfect excellency."

Des. What! Michael Cassio,  
That came a wooing with you?

Act III. Sc. 3.

"And yet," says Mr. Steevens, "in the first act Cassio appears perfectly ignorant of the amour, and is indebted to Iago for the information of Othello's marriage, and of the person to whom he is married." This ought not to be regarded as any proof of inconsistency or inadvertency. In the first act, Cassio, having met Othello, of whom he was in search, with Iago in the street late at night, and seeing him enter the house of Brabantio, naturally inquires "What makes he here?" And, when told of his marriage, he asks, not for information, but to conceal from Iago the part he took in Othello's clandestine courtship, "To whom?" Cassio certainly did not wish Iago to be apprised of this specific ground of claim which he possessed to Othello's favour.

A close dilation working from the heart.  
*Ibid. Ib.*

Dr. Johnson reads with great improvement and elegance "*delation*." This has, however, been thought too classical an alteration to be just, but it was indubitably a word in use with contemporary writers. "There is," says Sir Henry Wootton, "among the partitions of this government, (Venice,) a very awful magistracy, under the title of *Inquisitori di Stato*, to which are commonly deputed three gentlemen of the gravest and severest natures who receive all secret *delations* in matters of practice against the republic."—*Sir H. Wootton's Remains*, p. 307.

Cass. —I'll see you soon.

Bian. 'Tis very good—I must be circumstanced.

That is, says Dr. Warburton, "your civility is now grown conditional." This is a strange explanation. Bianca means only to acknowledge that the attentions of Cassio, and his demonstrations of love to her, must be restrained and limited by circumstances.

Iago. She gives it out that you shall marry her,

Do you intend it?

Cass. Ha, ha, ha!—I marry her?—I prithee bear some charity to my wit.

Act IV. Sc. 1.

This plainly indicates that Cassio was not married, and consequently that the passage in which he is first mentioned, (Act I. Sc. 1.) and in which he is described as "a fellow almost damned in a fair *wife*," is erroneous. Sir Thomas Hanmer properly noted the inconsistency, and proposed reading, "A fellow almost damned in a fair *phiz*." This Dr. Warburton contemptuously stigmatizes, as "a White Friar's phrase." It may be so; but not the less likely on that account to be used by Iago. Hanmer justly remarks "that the beauty of Cassio is often hinted at, and this it was natural enough for rough soldiers to treat with scorn and ridicule."

Is *this* the noble Moor, whom our full senate

Call all in all sufficient? *This* the noble nature,

Whom passion could not shake? Whose solid virtue,

The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,  
Could neither graze nor pierce?

*Ibid. Ibid.*

Does it not seem probable that Pope had these lines in his recollection when apostrophising the all-accomplished St. John?

Is *this* my guide, philosopher and friend,

*This* he who loves me and who ought to mend?

Who ought to make me what he can or none,

That man divine whom wisdom calls her own?

Emil. Here is a change indeed!

Des. 'Tis meet I should be used so—very meet.  
*Ibid. Sc. 2.*

But wherefore was it meet? Not the most distant intimation is here given. This may be styled, in the language of Shakespeare himself, "a close *delation* working from the heart." When that fatal change in the affections of Othello, to which Emilia refers, had taken place, then, and not till then, Desdemona began to recollect that by her filial ingratitude and disobedience she had brought her father's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.

Her match was mortal to him, and pure grief

Shore his old thread in twain.

To this it is that Desdemona undoubt-

edly alludes, and her oblique, though severe, reflection upon her own conduct may be regarded as one of those innumerable touches of nature, which so remarkably distinguish Shakespeare from all other dramatic writers.

*Oth.* ——— This sorrow's heavenly,  
It strikes where it doth love.—*Act V. Sc. 2.*

Dr. Johnson wishes (and who can refrain from joining in the wish?) "that these lines could be honestly ejected. It is the fate, he observes, of Shakespeare, to counteract his own pathos." This censure is surely too severe for the occasion. In a speech of 22 lines, admirable for its tenderness, a single expression only can be pointed out as faulty. Indeed this may be affirmed of the entire scene, which is such as to thrill the soul to the utmost limit of its powers with pity and with terror.

The tragedy of Othello, as it was the latest in point of time, is generally, and I think justly, regarded as the most perfect of the productions of its great author. Its beauties are perhaps of a higher order, and its defects certainly fewer and less important than those of any other of Shakespeare's dramas. "Had the scene," says Dr. Johnson, "opened in Cyprus, and the preceding incidents been occasionally related, there had been little wanting to a drama of the most exact and scrupulous regularity." But it may be asked, who would wish to purchase regularity at such a price? or to exchange the animated representation of events in the first act for mere description, which must in its own nature be comparatively tame and lifeless? The critical remarks of Dr. Johnson, at the close of this play, are so masterly, and so comprehensive, as almost to preclude any additional observations. The taste and judgment of Shakespeare seem materially to have improved by practice. There are few superfluities in the dialogue; and very little admixture of that wretched trash which so much disfigures many of his admirable performances: and of which, if we impute a great proportion to the interpolation of the players, a considerable part must still be attributed to himself. And that part is perhaps in general not very difficult to be distinguished from foreign absurdity and impurity, by the ray of genius which occasionally pervades and illuminates it.

What a subject of regret that Shakespeare should relinquish his pen while yet little advanced into the vale of years,

and when he had scarcely attained to the meridian of his reputation! It may, however, be justly affirmed, that had he written only the tragedy of Othello, his name would have been immortalised, and the admiration of the world would have consecrated to the remotest ages this offspring and prodigy of dramatic genius.

M. M.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
HAVING lately seen, in the newspapers, the estate at Minster Lovel in this county advertised for sale, it brought to my recollection an extraordinary story, which I well remember to have heard in my youth, respecting this place. I am not aware that it has ever appeared in print; but if it has, in all probability it is in one of those ponderous volumes, in which topographical history is generally communicated, and which are too expensive for private libraries in general. But, even should I be in an error in this respect, I think the chances are much against its having been correctly stated. If you think it worth a place in your Monthly Miscellany, it is at your service. The tradition is to the following effect; and, if the unsettled state of the times, in which the events are said to have happened, be taken into consideration, it will seem less improbable than, perhaps, upon the first impression, it may appear.

This place was, for some centuries, the seat of the Lovels, between whom and it there was, if I may so express myself, an appellative reciprocity; for this family first communicated their name, by way of addition, to that of the place; and, subsequently, the place furnished the family with the foundation for their title of Viscount. The last of them is said to have met his fate in a most singular and extraordinary manner, in his mansion-house at this place; which, according to the fashion of the age, was a baronial castle, with large vaults and many secret recesses, constructed as well for the reception of prisoners, as for the securing of the persons and property of its possessors. Francis, the last lord of this family, and chamberlain to King Richard the Third, was one of the noblemen who raised an army, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh, under the command of the Earl of Lincoln, to support the pretensions of the impostor, Lambert Simnel against that monarch. The decisive battle, which gave



gave security to Henry's usurpation, was fought near the village of Stoke, on the banks of the river Trent, in Nottinghamshire. The slaughter of the insurgent army was immense, especially among the officers, an uncommon proportion of whom were slain. The Lord Lovel, however, escaped, by swimming his horse across the river, and retiring by unfrequented roads, well known to him, into Oxfordshire. As the story proceeds, he took care to arrive at the gates of his castle in the dead of night, and so disguised as to be known to no one, except a single domestic, on whose fidelity he could rely. Before the return of day, he retired to a subterranean recess, of which the faithful servant retained the key; and here he remained for several months in safety and concealment; but the estates being seized by the king's orders, the castle dismantled, and the inhabitants dispersed by authority, some in confinement, and others to great distances, the unfortunate prisoner was left to perish from hunger in the place of his voluntary imprisonment. So late as in the last century, when the small remains of this once-stately edifice were pulled down, in order to make use of the materials, the vault was discovered, and the unfortunate nobleman in it, seated in a chair, as he had died. So completely had the external air been excluded by rubbish, at the time of dismantling the building, that his apparel, which was gorgeous in the extreme, and a prayer-book lying before him upon a table, were discovered entire. On the free admission of the air, it was said the whole crumbled into dust; but it is not improbable the sanctuary was considerably prophaned by the rude hands of the persons who discovered it, either from ignorance or curiosity.

While I was committing to paper this extraordinary narrative respecting Lord Lovel's death, it brought to my recollection a story I met with a short time since, bearing a strong resemblance to it, and communicated in a history of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, lately published. Though already in print, for the reasons I have before given respecting topographical works, as it will not occupy much room in your pages, it may not be an unacceptable addition to many of your readers. It runs thus:

"About the year 1740, a discovery was made in one of the vaults of the archbishop's palace here (Southwell), which has been thought to confirm, in an extraordinary de-

gree, one of those many pieces of traditional history, to which the residence of King Charles I. and his army here gave occasion. A story was current, that the last time but one the king was here, a few weeks before he came to deliver himself up to the Scotch, the several armies of the parliament pressing forward to surround him, news was brought by a deserter, that a party of the enemy were approaching; but, some of the king's guard suspecting the pretended deserter to be a spy, forced him into one of the wells of the palace. Soon after the restoration, when a small part of this building was again converted into a dwelling-house, one of the wells was covered over, upon the supposition that it had been the scene of this transaction, and therefore, with a very natural prejudice, that its water would be unfit for use. About the year before-mentioned, however, the tenant of a garden contiguous to the side of this building, obtained permission to break a doorway into one of the small turrets with which it abounded, to make a place of reception for his tools. This being done, it was found to have been a vault belonging to a temple of Cloacine. On cleaning it of a considerable quantity of earth and rubbish at the bottom, there was discovered the entire skeleton of a man standing upright, with boots and spurs on, and some parts of the arms, usually borne in those days, lying at his feet. Near to this skeleton was a skull, with the iron part of an axe, with which the person had been slain, still remaining in the cleft of it. The spurs were very lately in the possession of one of the gentlemen of the church. No facts can be better attested, as some of the persons, who were present at the discovery, have only lately died. The tradition had long been considered as only an idle tale, which the vulgar are apt to adopt without examination, and report without hesitation; but now there can be no longer any doubt of the fact."

Oxford,  
Sept. 26, 1811.

OXONIENSIS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PILGRIMAGE to the GREAT CARTHUSIAN CONVENT, near GRENABLE; in a LETTER from the GERMAN POET MATTHISSON.

INSTEAD of taking the direct road through Chambery to Geneva, I chose the circuitous route by Grenoble, that I might have an opportunity of seeing what is remarkable in that venerable city, which, in regard to situation and environs, bears a striking resemblance to my favorite Innsbruck.

I was under the necessity of taking up my lodgings, the last night before I reached Grenoble, in a village ale-house, which

which exhibited the inviting inscription: *Au petit Paradis—The Little Paradise*, in which, however, there was nothing paradisaical except a naked boy running about the house, and a serpent creeping past the garden, which reminded you of the state of innocence and the fall.

With lively interest I saluted the capital of Dauphiné; for here came into the world Bayard, the knight without fear and without reproach; Vaucanson, one of the greatest mechanical geniuses of any age; Dolomieu, the acute historian of volcanoes; Villars, the great botanist; Faujas St. Fond, the sagacious geologist; Condillac, the most eminent judge of the value of ideas; Mably, the safest guide of the philosophic historian; Mounier, the eloquent orator; and lastly, Madame de Tencin, the reputed mother of d'Alembert. What a brilliant constellation of memorable names! The portraits of these celebrated persons decorate the meeting-room of the society of Arts and Sciences.

Four days previously to my arrival, the country round Grenoble had suffered inexpressibly from a tremendous hurricane. The oldest inhabitants could not remember any thing more destructive. A whole wood of walnut-trees, which are here of the most luxuriant growth, lay completely up-rooted on the plain, which resembled a field of battle. The apple and pear-trees, on the other hand, were mostly snapped off in the middle of their stem. The tiles and slates descended like a hail-storm in the streets of the town. The roofs of the churches of St. Andrew and St. Louis were blown off; the windows of most of the houses broken; and the orange-trees in the garden belonging to the fine public promenade thrown down. The city and the military hospital, two of the handsomest edifices in Grenoble, sustained the greatest injury. This furious tempest was succeeded by a torrent of rain, which considerably swelled the already impetuous current of the Isère.

At the public library I became acquainted with a polite and amiable young scholar, M. Champollion Figeac, author of a reputable work on the Antiquities of Grenoble, and secretary to the Society of Arts and Sciences of that place. He has likewise written several smaller pieces on the subject of philology, bibliography, and the fine arts. To him I am obliged for the communication of a Latin poem, now become extremely rare, which is by no means desti-

tute of poetic merit, and in the new edition of which, already prepared, he is certainly rendering an acceptable service to his native province. The subject of it embraces the seven wonders, as they are called, of Dauphiné, namely, the Harmless Tower, the Inaccessible Mountain, the Grottos of Sassenage, with the Fable of the fair Melusine, (a celebrated sea-fairy, who acts one of the first parts in the popular tales of Dauphiné,) the Burning Spring, the Precious Stones of Mount Sassenage, the Manna of Briançon, and the Cavern of our Lady of la Balme. Each of these curiosities occupies a canto. The language is good, and several passages even remind you of the Augustan age. The work bears this title: *Septem miracula Delphinatus, ad Christinum Alexandriam serenissimam Suecorum, Gothorum, et Vandalorum reginum, unicum Magni, Gustavi sobolem, Gratianopoli*, 1656. The first edition appeared in 1638. In the dedication, for which, according to an ancient and by no means improbable tradition, the vain Christina, whose thirst of praise is well-known, paid some hundred pieces of gold, she is called a miracle, after the production of which nature exclaimed: "I have surpassed myself!" This abject flattery, however, detracts nothing from the merit of the poem. The author, Denis de Salvaing-Boisseux, was first president of the Chamber of Accounts in this town. M. Champollion also gave me the interesting information, that Dolomieu's Natural History of Volcanoes, hitherto known only by a few fragments, and which the literary world is impatiently expecting, will soon make its appearance, edited by Messrs. de Drée, (brother-in-law to the deceased professor) and Faujas St. Fond.

To me the most remarkable object in the museum was a piece of monumental sculpture of genuine Greek workmanship. It is a grave-stone of the finest white marble, in which is represented a male figure giving his hand to a female, as if in the act of parting. The design and drapery are both so exquisite, that this performance must belong to one of the most flourishing epochs of Grecian sculpture. The Marquis de la Flotte, formerly consul at Athens, obtained possession of it there, with the intention of presenting it to Louis XVI. But afterwards falling through cabals into disgrace, and being removed from his office, he was the more easily induced to relinquish his intention, the more he was attached



to Grenoble, his native town, to which he gave this jewel of art, and among whose curiosities it holds a distinguished rank. Two mummies, in more perfect preservation than any that were ever discovered, were presented by a consul at Alexandria to the museum of this his native city.

The collection of pictures comprehending about four hundred pieces, has some very good specimens, but no star of the first magnitude. Two landscapes, however, by Foschi, who died some time since at Rome, leave scarcely any thing to be desired. A masterly and highly finished drawing in Indian ink, after the battle of Constantine, by Raphael, in the Vatican, that Iliad of painting, which can never be sufficiently studied, has a just claim to the most honourable mention.

I here noticed a series of all the busts of the ancient Dauphins, down to Humbert II. who, disconsolate for the loss of his son, slain in the battle of Cressy, exchanged the palace for a monastic cell, and in 1355 ceded Dauphiné to Philip de Valois, upon condition that the heir-apparent to the throne of France should in future be called Dauphin of Viennois, that this celebrated title might thus be honourably perpetuated.

In the cabinet of natural history, which certainly belongs to the best of the smaller collections of this kind, I first had an opportunity of examining the granite of Corsica, indisputably the most beautiful of all the species of primitive mountains. What a pleasing phenomenon for a lover of geology, who scarcely ever felt greater delight, than when he arrived from the soft undulating lines of the calcareous formation to the bold outlines of the primitive rocks? This rare mineral, which yet adorns but few cabinets, was first discovered by Barral, an officer of engineers. The only place in which it has hitherto been found is Corsica, where, however, it is not met with in considerable masses, but only in small, thinly scattered, blocks. This granite, which far surpasses the so called graphic granite of Siberia in beauty and peculiarity, is a mixture of black short, quartz, and feld-spar, with a small addition of gold-coloured mica. Its principal character consists in the eyes, composed of concentric circles, and about half an inch in diameter, with which it is adorned. The outermost circle, about two or three lines in breadth, is white and opaque. Next comes a black one

of shor, and then another white one of semi-transparent quartz. The innermost circle, which forms the pupil, as it were, of the eye, is seven or eight lines in diameter. The coloured representation of the Corsican granite, given by Patrin, in the first volume of his *Natural History of Minerals*, is from its truth and accuracy perfectly worthy of the beautiful original.

The minerals of this collection are arranged according to Haüy's system, of which, in Germany, where Werner justly presides, the cabinet of the Baron von Moll, at Salzburg, affords, as far as I know, the only example.

Permit me to revert, for a moment, from the Alps of Dauphiné to those of Salzburg, for the sake of repeating to you an affecting expression of the above-mentioned true-born German, by which he gained my heart in the first moment of our acquaintance, and which will certainly make a permanent impression upon yours. On my return from Tyrol, in 1801, I paid a visit at Salzburg to the baron, whose services to the sciences of natural history, mineralogy, and mining, are highly meritorious, from his grave and profoundly scientific character, I never in the least suspected that there could exist any æsthetic point of contact between us. I was therefore the more surprised to find an enthusiastic lover of poetry where I had scarcely expected to meet with an indifferent acquaintance of that divine art. On my entrance into his study, instead of accosting me with the usual forms of salutation, he exclaimed, with all the impassioned ardour of our late friend Gleim: "What! not in black, and our Klopstock is no more?"—With silent emotion I consecrate this charming flower on the tomb of our immortal bard.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the TOWNLEY STATUES in the  
BRITISH MUSEUM, by the REV. THOMAS  
DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S.

(Seventh Room.)

NO. 1. *A Fawn and a Nymph: the size smaller than life.*

2. *A sleeping child in bas-relief.* It is probably sepulchral. The finest child of antiquity is the satyr, of about a year old, at the Villa Albani, of very high relief. This figure, the sleeping Cupid of the Villa Albani; the Capitoline child, playing with a swan, (*Mus. Capit. iii. pl. 69*); the child mounted upon a tiger,

tiger, with two doves, at the Villa Negroni; disprove the old prejudice, that the ancient artists were inferior to the modern, in the configuration of children.

No. 3. *A fragment of a frieze, representing two Cupids running a race, in cars drawn by dogs; they appear to have just started from the carceres of a Circus.* The Greek word, *ampeira*, was a term given to the combats of children and youths, which were the preludes of the games. In Beger and La Chausse, are Cupids in cars, drawn by lions. In Maffei, are groups of Cupids, wrestling, and trundling hoops, &c. Montfaucon, from a manuscript of Boissard, gives four *bigæ*, driven by Cupids, in which are sea-horses, sea-rams, griffins, &c. In the supplement is a Cupid, driving horses in a car. In Storch are also Cupids, in all kinds of attitudes, actions, &c.

No. 4 to No. 11, include *inscribed pigs of lead, sepulchral cippi, and a tragic mask.* No. 12 is a *puteal*, not a common relic of antiquity.

(*Eighth Room.*)

This room contains some fine mummies. No. 4 is a collection of *Vases, usually known by the name of Canopuses.* Some antiquaries, as Mongez, &c. think that this denomination is too general, and that we must distinguish the vases which served to inclose the sacred animals after embalming, from the vases, which really represented the Serapis of the Nile. If there be any fear of too much restricting the number of the first, in not comprehending in it those, whose covers have not the head of an animal, we may, at least, call Canopuses, those only which are decorated with sculpture. Count Caylus (*Rec. i. p. 1.*) has published one of these pretended Canopuses, and accompanied it with these reflections. This pretended Canopus is a stone vase, intended to inclose an embalmed bird, and still preserves a part of the matter destined for that use. This antique is eleven inches high, and about six inches broad. The cover, which represents a head of a sparrow-hawk, very badly formed, is of alabaster; but the cover, though of the same taste and country, is not probably that which originally belonged to the vase. Some have been found complete, and others not. The greatest part of Egyptian monuments, those especially which appear to have been destined to contain any thing, will always present this kind of disorder. The Arabs open and search them, in the

expectation of finding gold, and never sell them to the Franks, until they have thoroughly examined them. There are several real Canopuses at Rome. One has been published by *Borioni Collect. Antiq. Rom. n. 3.* Winckelmann notes, that these Canopuses are only imitations of Egyptian works, which inference he draws from the salient relief, that of Egyptian execution being very flat. In the Collection of S. Genevieve, is a vase, of calcareous stone, very little voided, upon which are engraved hieroglyphics; and the cover, made of the same stone, represents a female head, perhaps that of Isis. It is difficult to determine, to which of the two classes this Canopus belongs.

No. 5 to No. 8, are various Egyptian antiquities, among which are Sistrums, Basilidian Amulets, and Scarabæi. The Sistrum was used in sacrifices to express that all was in motion in the universe; and instead of a trumpet, in war. The Greeks also employed it to mark the rhythm in noted music. Winckelmann, (*Storch*,) in defiance of evidence, adduced by Bacchinus and Bochart, in their Dissertations on the Sistrum, has affirmed, that the Sistrum does not appear upon monuments of the ancient Egyptian style, but he is satisfactorily confuted by Paw. Count Caylus (*Rec. i.*) has described a small bronze Sistrum, seven inches high. As to the *Basilidian Amulets*, just doubts may be entertained whether the appropriation is not by far too limited. The Etruscans, &c. had similar amulets. Montfaucon has engraved some Persian, among those of Egypt; and the connoisseur will do well not to form a decisive opinion till he has read and well digested the remarks of Count Caylus upon this subject, in the first volume of his *Recueils*. The same remarks apply to the *Egyptian Scarabæi*: there are *Etruscan Scarabæi* in far greater number; but they are distinguished from the Egyptian, by being of the natural size. That the Scarabæus was worshipped in Egypt is well known, but in the monuments, published by Caylus and Montfaucon, are Egyptian women, feeding beetles upon tables or altars. Hence it has been presumed, that they were used for divination, like the sacred pullets of the Romans. M. Paw says, that there are beetles sculptured upon the royal sepulchres of Biban-el-Monluk, which he affirms to be older than the pyramids. He also finds, that a veneration for the beetle prevails in Madagascar, and among the



the Hottentots. Jesus Christ is often compared to a beetle by Ambrose. Winckelmann (*Art. 2. c. i.*) says, all the scarabæi, that is, all the sculptured stones, of which the convex part represents a beetle, carved in relief, and the concave an Egyptian divinity, are of times posterior to the Ptolemies. Count Caylus is of opinion, that the Egyptians constantly employed the form of a beetle for their amulets. (*Rec. ii. p. 38.*)

(*Ninth Room.*)

This room contains the Egyptian marbles collected by the French. Whoever has seen the plates in Denon, and many others of Egyptian antiquities, will be much disappointed in this collection. Upon a large and magnificent scale, the works of Egyptian art, for instance, their splendid temples, huge columns, immense figures, and magnificent porticoes, astonish and fill the mind; but the smaller parts, individually considered, are of such rude execution, such identity of pattern, such capriciousness of form, (as composed of heads of dogs, hawks, &c. united to the human figure,) that the expectation should be consoled for disappointment by fine workmanship. The contrary is however the fact. There are no lines in Egyptian statuary beyond the indispensable outline, no undulations of muscle, no lights and shades, and other fine denotations of Grecian art, founded on ideal beauty, or even elegant nature. In the view only of antiquity, perhaps of rarity, do these specimens present any satisfaction to the eye. What the French found to be portable, that they probably laid their hands upon, without discrimination. Not one painting from the Tombs of Thebes; not one article that augments our knowledge of ancient Egypt, or elucidates a single author, is to be found in this heavy assemblage of half-sculptured stones. Upon No. I., the famous sarcophagus of Alexander (as presumed), Dr. Clarke has thrown an historical lustre which renders it interesting. The plate, in his essay, is, however, a considerable improvement upon the specimen. Dr. C. has nearly proved it to have been Alexander's tomb. Winckelmann has added somewhat to the value of the collection, by his observation, that Egyptian figures are very rare.

No. 2 and 8 are, *Isis sitting upon the ground, resting her arms upon her knees, and holding an ear of corn in her right hand. In the front is the head of Orus.* Horus, the son of Isis and Osiris, often

accompanies her upon monuments; but those of Nos. 2 and 8 are not common representations. Her position upon the ground, and the ears of corn, aptly illustrate the fecundating influence of universal nature, which was, in one of the senses, typified by Isis.

No. 4, is a fragment similar to No. 10.

No. 5, is a sphinx, represented, according to the Egyptian custom, without wings. This is a mistake. Some Egyptian sphinxes are represented *with wings*, others *without*, but with long locks of hair. Count Caylus (*Rec. 3. pl. 60. No. 3.*) notes, that the sphinx was no further known in Greece than by its connection with *Cedipus*, and the count wonders "*pourquoi ils ne l'ont point représenté accroupi; enfin pourquoi ils lui ont donné des ailes, sur l'arrondissement desquelles j'ai déjà temoigné ma surprise.*" Sphinxes are very various, some have beards, others human hands, horses' legs, and different variations. The sphinx typified prudence, the rise of the Nile, &c. &c. &c. and, in the hieroglyphical spirit, every variation had, probably, its several meaning.

No. 6 to 9, are figures, &c. which present no symbols, or other marks, capable of identification.

No. 10, is a large statue of an Egyptian Deity, sitting in a kind of chair, and resting its arms upon the thighs. In the left hand is held the sacred instrument, called the *Tau*. The head of this Deity is that of a Lion; the rest of the figure is human. The disc, and the erect serpent's head, have been knocked off from the upper part of this figure, but in the next statue they are nearly entire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NUMEROUS class of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, must, I should suppose, be duly acquainted with the "System of Mnemonicks, or the Art of Improving the Memory," taught by a German of the name of Mr. Gregory Von Fineagle. But in the very extensive circulation of your useful Miscellany both at home and abroad, it must undoubtedly fall into the hands of many others, who, although they may have heard or read of Mr. Fineagle, have had no opportunity of forming a just estimate of his pretensions, or of examining the solidity of that foundation, upon which these pretensions rest. To this class of your readers, therefore, a short exposition of Mr. F.'s principles,

Ff

and

and an impartial inquiry of the amount of his claim on the public attention, may not, probably, be unacceptable. Should you be of this opinion, and of course deem the subject not unworthy of your notice, you will give the subjoined critique on Mr. Fineagle's system, a place in your Magazine.

You must know then, that the gentleman in question, after having previously attracted much of our attention, and excited no common expectations, by repeated eulogiums in the newspapers on the vast importance and extensive application of his system, made his debut in this city about the middle of December last, and delivered three courses of lectures on Mnemonicks, each consisting of eighteen lectures; fee for each course five guineas, and tickets not transferable. Although Mr. F. thus rated, as you will readily admit, his instructions at their full value; yet, prompted by literary curiosity, and desirous (as every scholar must be) of strengthening the retentive powers of one of the most useful of our intellectual faculties, I attended one of these courses. Of this measure I do not certainly repent me; but I must nevertheless candidly declare myself one of those, whose high expectations, excited by the perusal of Mr. V. F.'s printed advertisements, were not fully gratified by his lectures. My hopes, indeed, were very sanguine; but the instructions which I received were not at all commensurate with these hopes; and, although I grant that his principles are applicable to certain departments of knowledge, I cannot admit that their application is so general as he contended, or that in the explanation of them (as far as I comprehended that explanation, for I sometimes found myself involved in a labyrinth, in which I desiderated the thread of Ariadne,) he completely redeemed his pledge to the public.

Mr. Gregory Von Fineagle assumes to himself the merit of being the inventor of the new system of Mnemonicks; but this claim of invention will not, I think, be conceded to him by the classical scholar; at least, I for my part am far from being disposed to make him any such concession, knowing, as I do, that what is really useful and applicable in his art, is nothing more, or scarcely any thing more, than an exemplification of the *Loci* and *Topica* of the ancients; the use and advantages of which, as artificial helps to the memory, are described at length by Quintilian in his "Institutes,"

and of which, Cicero, as he repeatedly informs us, availed himself in his forensic pleadings, and on other public occasions.

Your first step, in the application of this system, is to fix your localities (a modification of the *Loci* or *Topica* of the ancients.) In plainer language, you are to divide the floor, the walls, and the ceiling of your room, into a certain number of squares, or compartments, according to a certain order; and, with this order your mind must be perfectly familiar. Mr. V. F. then gives you a set of hieroglyphics, or representations of visible objects—a motly and fantastic-enough assemblage, composed of mountains, castles, monuments, pillars, quadrupeds, birds, warriors, savages, &c. by which you are to arrange, according to the order of your localities, (an innovation, it must be confessed, in regard to the *Topica*;) when thus arranged, the mind's eye, with the help of the imagination, can recognise them; and the objects, whatever there may be, which are fixed upon, or connected with them, and which you wish to keep in remembrance.

Having thus fixed your localities, and arranged your hieroglyphics, and by frequent surveying them with the mind's eye, acquired a perception (a mental perception) of the situation of each; they actually become to you, to all intents and purposes, the visible objects which they represent, with which may be connected, or, speaking technically, upon which may be fixed chronological dates, historical facts, geographical situations of longitudes and latitudes, whether general in regard to a quarter or a half of either hemisphere, north or south of the equator, and east or west of a certain assumed meridian, or particular in respect to particular kingdoms.

I take leave to remark, however, that I do not consider the hieroglyphics by any means indispensably necessary to the practical application of the system; the basis upon which the whole structure rests, and the jet of the art of Mnemonicks, according to my apprehension, consists in the localities.

The statistics of any particular country, i. e. population, produce, manufactures, military power, state of the sciences, learned men, &c. &c. may also be fixed, although the process of fixing these be somewhat more deficient and intricate.

Subjects then of this nature, being fixed on their respective hieroglyphics, and thus arranged in the localities, become (by a little play of the imagination)



as it were, visible, and when you have occasion to look for them in their places, you will find them there, externally on the hieroglyphics, instead of being laid up in the internal intellectual repository.

Further, Mr. V. F. has given characters selected from the consonants, for the digits and cypher. (Gray however had done so before him, only Gray's characters are more complicated, being composed both of consonants and vowels.) By means of these characters then, you can convert numbers into words, which are certainly more easily remembered than figures. These being fixed on your hieroglyphics in your localities, and knowing their import and their order, in respect to the localities, you can examine them when you want them, and by these means numerical calculations are doubtless retained in the memory with greater facility; or speaking more correctly, they are, as it were, obvious to inspection from their position on the hieroglyphics.

Poetry too, more especially rhymes, in stanzas of four lines, little pieces, songs, madrigals, &c. can with no insurmountable difficulty be fixed; so can prose, at least the divisions of a discourse; the propositions which a speaker lays down, the proofs which he adduces, the arguments of which he makes use, &c.

Thus far, then, may we follow Mr. V. F. on *terra firma*; although I certainly now and then feel no faint impressions of incurable scepticism, when our professor took occasion to descant on the more wonderful feats performed by his pupils in this way; when, for instance, he told us, that by means of his principles, a whole school at Nantes, or some other town on the Continent, fixed, i. e. committed, to memory in one day, Cicero's very long oration *Pro Milone*; and, when, in proof of the omnipotence of his principles, he brought forward other surprising achievements of a similar nature.

But when Mr. Fineagle pretends to point out the way to the temple of the sciences, and to the most retired and intricate recesses of philosophy; when he proceeds to fix mathematical diagrams and demonstrations, algebraical calculations, the position of the various constellations in the heavens, and the number of the stars which compose them; when he tells you, that, in a certain limited number of hours, he taught young girls, of twelve or thirteen years of age the elements of the Greek, Latin, French,

Italian, and other languages; and that by means of his principles we may become proficient in these languages in a very few weeks; I, for one, have no faith in the possibility of such acquisitions by these means, and I say *Credat Judeu Apella!*

I cannot see that Mr. V. F. can advance his reputation with the sober and serious by these lofty pretensions; pretensions which are very much a kin to that quackery by which unprincipled adventurers from his country, have, in times past, levied, and still do levy, such heavy contributions on honest John Bull's easy and unsuspecting credulity. For my own part at least, I can never consent that any of my friends should tread Mr. F.'s royal way to geometry, or to any other of the sciences, or to any of the languages; nor can I easily be brought to admit, that it is in any degree preferable to the good old way in which scholars and scientific men have been proceeding before Mr. Gregory Von Fineagle came forward, and offered himself as a guide thither.

F.

Edinburgh, Feb. 27, 1812.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

*In Course—Of Course.*

*IN course* describes the succession of order; *of course*, the succession of dependence; *in course* announces a sequence merely; *of course*, a consequence: *in course* suggests a regular, *of course* a necessary, connexion. The nobility attended in course; that is, according to the order of their precedence. The nobility attended of course; that is, in virtue of their office. I praised him in course; that is, when it came to his turn. I praised him of course; that is, because his merit required it. The soldiery marched out of town in course; that is, in regular ranks. The soldiery marched out of town of course; that is, because at assize, or election times, the law requires their absence.

*Scud—Rack.*

Two layers of clouds are often visible, the lower one moving quickly with the wind that is felt at the surface of the earth; the upper one moving slowly in a direction apparently opposite. The inferior stratum of clouds is called the scud; the superior stratum is called the rack. Scud is a common word among sailors; rack, among poets: the first may be found in Falconer's *Shipwreck*, and the second in Shakespeare's *Tempest*:  
bug

but these terms have not yet passed, as they deserve to do, into the language of science.

*Little—Small.*

Etymologically, little suggests an idea of *levity*, and small of *slenderness*: but both words are used of material objects without much discrimination. Little is more contemptuous, or is oftener applied metaphorically. A fat little man; never a fat small man. It was a mean thing, a little action; never a small action. A short thread is a little thread; only a slender thread is a small thread. A cottage is a small house; a privy is called a little house.

*Train—Retinue.*

Any procession including drawn carriages was formerly called a train (from *trainer*, to draw), in contradistinction to the spectators who formed no part of the moving show. The German *zug* has a like root, and a like meaning. A train of artillery.

It has become customary to give the name of 'train' to that part of a procession which follows the principal figure, and in this sense only it borders in signification on the word *retinue*. But the *retinue* denotes the engaged, or *retained*, followers only. Our candidate is to be hoisted in a chair, and paraded round the market-place; a *retinue* of bludgeon-men is engaged, that his voters may be able securely to follow in the train. It was customary at a Roman triumph to have captive slaves in the train.

The train of a lady's gown is fitly so called, because it is drawn, or dragged, after the person. The popularity of this term has occasioned the limitation of the word 'train' to the cue of a procession.

*Untruth—Lie—Falsehood.*

An untruth is an involuntary, a lie is a voluntary, falsehood.

*Plenty—Abundance.*

Plenty (*plenitas*) is fulness; abundance (*ab* and *undare*) is overflow. Both words in our language are metaphorically applied to the provisional state of the country, to its eatable stock. A year of plenty is a year in which more than the average crop of food has been produced. A year of abundance, however grateful to the consumers, will often occasion discontent among farmers and land-owners.

*Vocabulary—Dictionary—Lexicon—Glossary.*

Vocabulary describes any word-book;

but dictionaries, lexicons, glossaries, are word-books alphabetically arranged. In vocabularies for spelling, the words are often classed according to the number of syllables. A dictionary may be confined to the words and phrases of a language; or it may be consecrated to mythology, science, or biography. *Lexicon*, being a word derived from the Greek, is commonly used of a Greek dictionary. A glossary is a collection of obsolete or unusual expressions, a supplement to the dictionary of current and living language, intended to facilitate the perusal of antiquated, or provincial, or technical writings.

*Acquisition—Acquirement.*

Acquisition is applied to material or physical, and acquirement to moral or spiritual attainments. We say, acquisitions of fortune, but acquirements of literature. To win a province, is an acquisition; to learn a language, an acquirement. The merit that leads to wealth passes for an acquisition, that leads to fame passes only for an acquirement.

*Diffuse—Prolix.*

He who spills over (*dis* and *fundo*) his ink is diffuse; and he who drenches it into weakness (*pro* and *liqueo*) is prolix: hence the writer who wanders aside from his object is charged with diffuseness; and he who approaches it too leisurely, with prolixity. Digression renders a style diffuse; redundant insipidity, prolix. Diffuse is opposed to precise, and prolix to concise.

*Diligent—Expeditious.*

A readiness to accomplish their task distinguishes alike the diligent and the expeditious man; but the diligent man loves his work, and is assiduous at it from attachment; whereas the expeditious man begins soon, and finishes rapidly, from a secret impatience of his occupation. A man of judgment is expeditious in trifling, and diligent in weighty concerns.

*Sincere—Frank.*

Sincerity is unvarnished (*sinc* and *cert*), frankness is unchecked, discourse. The sincere man advances no untruth; the frank man advances home truths. The sincere man disguises nothing; the frank man exposes every thing. Public intercourse is more facilitated by frankness than by sincerity; private intercourse by sincerity than by frankness.

*Regularity—Order.*

*Regula* means rule; and *ordo*, rank. Whatever



Whatever is done by rule, be that rule good or bad, is done with regularity. Whatever is done by rank, that is, with a present sense of proportion and relative value, is done with order. Regularity implies repetition; but a precedent may be set with order. A good order once established deserves to be acted on with regularity. Regularity is often departed from for the sake of order.

*To Prefer—To Choose.*

To prefer is an act of the judgment; and to choose is an act of the will: the one describes intellectual and the other practical decision. To prefer is to put before, and to choose is to take hold of. We may prefer a luxurious table with its gaudy guests; but we often choose the unrestrained society of the club-room. Many a man prefers the fairer and chooses the richer mistress.

*To Observe—To Remark.*

To observe is to record with the eye, and to remark is to record with the pen; the one requires patient attention (*ob* and *servare*) the other marked notice. We observe the weather-glass in order to remark the level of the quicksilver; we may remark the indications of to-day in order to observe the variation of to-morrow. It is the part of a general to observe the motions of the enemy, and to remark those of his men who distinguish themselves in battle. In old times there were more observers than remarkers: in the present state of literature there are more remarkers than observers. The statement of an individual fact is called a remark; and the statement of an inference, an observation.

*Pellucid—Transparent.*

That is called pellucid which is pervious to light (*per* and *lucidus*); that is called transparent which is pervious to the shapes (*trans* and *parere*) of objects. Ground glass is rather pellucid than transparent; smoked glass is rather transparent than pellucid.

*Farewel—Adieu.*

Both these forms of taking leave are applied daily and vaguely; yet we oftener bid farewel to those who quit us, and adieu to those whom we quit. Farewel is employed on light occasions; Adieu should be reserved for those formal and serious separations, when it is natural to invoke the blessing of God.

*Prevalent—Prevailing.*

What habitually prevails is prevalent, what actually prevails is prevailing.

Among the orientals, turbans; among the Europeans, hats; are prevalent. Commerce and war sometimes transplant so many Franks into the East, that, at Smyrna and at Alexandria, it has occasionally been questioned whether hats or turbans were the prevailing wear.

*To Hope—To Expect.*

Anticipation of futurity is an idea common to both words: in proportion as that anticipation is welcome, we hope; in proportion as it is certain, we expect. To hope is to open the arms; to expect is to behold from afar. The young man hopes to marry, the old man expects to die.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, "Philanthropos," in your Miscellany for this month, expresses his "astonishment, that, on inquiry at his bookseller's, and after much search, he has found no specific view of the morality of the Gospel has ever been printed! And if he be mistaken, (he says,) that he shall feel himself obliged to any of your readers, who would refer him to such a tract, as it appears to him extraordinary, that three or four millions per annum should be paid to the preachers of religion in England only, and that in eighteen hundred years, no succinct view of its moral code should yet exist."

Your correspondent certainly cannot have been, as was Sir John Pringle, "a diligent and frequent reader of Sermons, which" as the candid and judicious biographer of that medical character observes, "form a valuable part of English literature, and possess great merit, in explaining the doctrines of natural and revealed religion;" among which must be included, the moral code of Christianity. Yet it is not easy to conceive, how any one who makes pretensions to an acquaintance with books, should not have heard of the voluminous Sermons of a Barrow, a Tillotson, a Hoadly, a Clarke, a Secker, a Jortin, and very many others, in which the principles of Christian morals have been fully developed.

Has Philanthropos, I conceive it may with propriety be asked, never heard of treatises, which have been particularly written to exhibit practical views of Christianity? Could not his bookseller have informed him of, or in his own researches has he never met with, Scott's "Christian Life," or Lucas's

en's "Practical Christianity," or "The Whole Duty of Man," or Bishop Taylor's "Holy Living," and many others of a like kind?

These works, your correspondent perhaps will say, do not come up to his idea of "a specific and succinct view of the morality of the gospel;" as they are accompanied with much diffusive declamation, theological speculations, and persuasive oratory. But it is submitted to his candor, whether such publications, to which might be added a long catalogue of numerous practical treatises, under various titles, do not protect from the censure of not teaching Christianity; or exhibiting the nature and extent of its morals, many of those to whom, it is supposed, he refers, as sharing between them the emoluments of three or four millions per annum, for teaching religion. They have taught it from the pulpit, and from the press.

Philanthropos, it is probable, would be understood of inquiring after a systematic arrangement of the Christian morals, under distinct heads, and almost in the words of Scripture. Here the writer of this letter flatters himself, he can exactly meet his inquiries, which have not, it seems, received a satisfactory answer from other quarters.

With this view, Philanthropos may be referred to a small volume, neatly and judiciously composed, on a comprehensive plan, in a clear method, and with correct arrangement, entitled "Christian Institutes, or the Sincere Word of God: being a plain and impartial account of the whole faith and duty of a Christian, collected out of the writings of the Old and New Testament," By Dr. Gastrel, bishop of Chester. This useful performance appeared from the press, first in 1707, and has passed through numerous editions. I have before me a copy of the fifth edition, which was printed in 1727. Philanthropos, perhaps, will object to it, as not corresponding to his idea, because it is not confined to the New Testament, but composed also from the Old Testament. This is true. But, as an excellent critic and writer observes, "the general lessons of religion and morality which occur in the Hebrew Scriptures, are parts of that great system which Christianity invites all mankind to embrace."\*

\* Archbishop NEWCOME's "Observations on our Lord's Conduct, &c." Preface, p. 5.

This quotation reminds me to refer Philanthropos to a specific and succinct view of the matter of our Lord's instructions, taken exclusively from the New Testament; and from the words of Christ, exhibited under distinct heads, by one who does not lie open to the reproach of participating in the emoluments assigned to "the teachers of religion," without fulfilling the task for which they are given. The admirable work of a late eminent and worthy prelate, Archbishop Newcome, is here meant.\*

These references to such names and works, it may be presumed, will in a degree advocate the claims of some, to be considered as having taught religion, as well as having partaken in the large emoluments afforded them to stimulate their studies.

Philanthropos, if he had not been peculiarly unfortunate in his inquiries and researches, would have probably heard of views of Christian morals, by another class of teachers of religion, whose labours did not receive a recompence out of the millions to which he alludes. In the Sermons of WATTS, he would have found some expressly given to views of Christian morality: he would have met with a delineation of the "Christian Temper," in two volumes of Discourses, by Dr. JOHN EVANS; and with a "Scheme of Christian Morals," in two volumes, by Mr. MARSON, author of the valuable and popular treatise, on "Self-Knowledge." Dr. SAMUEL CHANDLER's posthumous Sermons, and DUCHAL's "Presumptive Evidences," would have furnished him with judicious and distinct representations of the branches and spirit of Christian morality.

But "a Summary of the Gospel Morality as delivered in the Scriptures," by Dr. THOMAS LELAND, in his "Advantage and Necessity of Divine Revelation," vol. 2, part 2, chap. xiii. is particularly recommended to the attention of Philanthropos.

Should he object to these references, as pointing to works too large to answer his wishes, and too much connected with other subjects and discussions, philanthropy, it may be suggested, where it enjoys pecuniary means, could easily detach the succinct views of Christian morals, and form them into small, separate tracts. Philanthropos, methinks,

\* See the former reference.



must allow, that what he inquires after, has been done: and that, among the numbers who have been paid to teach religion, some have actually taught it with talents, precision, and energy. It is the province of a few only amongst the multitude of public instructors in any science, to become authors: nor is any class of men justly open to censure or sarcasm, for not teaching religion, because they may not have taught it in the particular mode, which would meet the taste of an individual, though he should with the name unite the spirit of a true PHILANTHROPOS.

To the authors mentioned above may be added, Gaston's "Scripture Account of the Faith and Practice of Christians," though a work not known to the writer of this article: and Dr. Wright's "Great Concern," and three Tracts connected with it. There is, it may be also observed, scarcely a writer, who has stated and elucidated the "Evidences of Christianity," who has not given a sketch of the purity, extent, and excellence of its moral code. A late excellent and popular author, Archdeacon Paley, it is recollected, has on this point displayed the powers of his genius and pen in his "Evidences of Christianity."

One consideration, which appears to have escaped the attention of Philanthropos, here presses upon our thoughts. It is this, that the moral code of the gospel, however the "teachers of religion" may have neglected to exhibit and arrange it in compositions of their own, exists in the NEW TESTAMENT. It exists there, as it was at first delivered by its heavenly Author, and by those who preached and wrote under his commission, with the sanction of divine authority, and with peculiar propriety and beauty, and force of connection in the narrative of his actions and ministry, and with the questions discussed in their epistles. The New Testament is not so scarce as the Pandects of Justinian, to be found only in the libraries of the learned. It is not so bulky a code as to extend itself through heavy folios, like the Statutes at Large; or through lesser volumes, like the elegant Compendium of Blackstone's Commentaries. The New Testament is a small volume, within the purchase of the poor. There the moral code of the Gospel is to be sought, and may be learnt by every one who is capable of reading and reflection.

Feb. 14, 1812.

A DISSENTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TROUBLED you to insert, a few months ago, some observations on the metropolis, on its capabilities, and its present filthiness; and I have some reason to believe they were read with interest, though not attended at present by any practical effects. Good seed will, however, ripen in due time; I shall therefore not withhold some further suggestions, because my self-love has not been hastily gratified.

In walking the streets of London one is struck with the change of manners in regard to wheel carriages, made evident by the incommensurate width of our public streets, the builders of which, not having in view the vast increase of these vehicles, have exposed us to numerous inconveniences. Certain portions of the main thoroughfare of the metropolis are now absolute nuisances, inconvenient to those who ride, and dangerous to those who walk; witness the Strand, from St. Martin's Lane to Exeter Change; Fleet Street, from Temple Bar to St. Dunstan's Church; and parts of Holborn. The communication of the whole metropolis is impeded by these obstructions, and they deserve the attention of a vigilant legislature. I might in like manner point out other inconvenient avenues and main cross streets, as St. John's Street, Gray's Inn Lane, Wardour Street, St. Martin's Lane, Wych Street, Fetter Lane, Fish Street Hill, Thames Street, &c. &c.

I believe these nuisances are so self-evident, that no hesitation would exist in removing them, were it not for the intervention of the vast expence. To pull down two hundred houses in different avenues, and set them five or six yards backward would cost at least a million; and the money raised by the state is more urgently required by the Inquisition in Spain, and by Despotism all over the world. If a plan therefore could be suggested by which those avenues could be widened without removing the houses, which would at the same time add to the value of the property, and thereby pay the costs of the alteration, I entertain no doubt, but in a few years, London would be rendered one of the most commodious cities in the world.

It may seem paradoxical to talk of widening a street of twenty-five feet to forty feet, without removing the houses; yet truly this is what I propose; and, even further,

further, I design at the same time to double the width of the present foot-ways.—I propose in short to add fifteen feet to the width of carriage way, and to render the foot path nine or ten feet instead of four feet, without removing the houses!

Was the reader ever at Chester, in that polite, elegant, and ancient city, where the inhabitants have delightful walks in all weathers—where trade is rendered subservient to luxury, in the preservation of its spacious walls—and where luxury repays trade for the accommodation afforded by the rows, or by what in Covent Garden would be called the Piazzas, or at Tunbridge the Pantiles? In truth, at Chester the foot passengers walk through the fronts of the first floors of all the houses, under colonnades, with shops on the one hand, and pleasant balconies on the other. Nothing can be more commodious, pleasant, sociable, and picturesque! At present it is unique; but it is worthy of imitation, and the metropolitan architect, who should imitate the plan, would raise a monument to his fame. Perhaps it may not be necessary, as at Chester, to carry such a promenade through the first floor, but it may be sufficient to carry back the shops on the ground floor, and enable the passengers to walk through what now constitutes the front of the shops.

Such then is the alteration which I desire to have made in the inconvenient thoroughfares of the metropolis!—I propose that the present narrow, inconvenient, and dangerous foot-pavement should be added to the carriage ways, and that a foot-way shall be made through the present sites of the shops, and the shops themselves carried eight or ten feet backward. The consequent increase of walkers, particularly in bad weather, would render these the most productive, enviable, and valuable shops in the metropolis; and their increased rents and premiums would re-pay all the expences of the alteration.

Before I conclude, allow me to mention Thames Street, as likely to be more benefited by this suggestion than any other in the metropolis, and also to remark that the plan is capable of application, more or less, in all the ancient towns and cities in the empire.

Feb. 1.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**P**ERHAPS some of your numerous correspondents can give me information on a subject which, I must con-

fess, has excited my surprise not a little; and which, at this present time, must be of the greatest importance to every one in the mercantile and trading world.

A friend of mine, a few days ago, in the usual routine of business, took a ten-pound note of a person whom he was in the constant habit of receiving money from, which he paid into his banker's; and, on inspection at the Bank of England, it turned out to be a forgery. They of course charged his account; consequently, he applied to the person from whom he had taken it, and whose name he had written on it; but, being a person possessed of a good stock of legal knowledge, he refused to give him one for it, on the supposition that, as a *principal* (having taken it himself), he could not be allowed to prove the same.

My friend, in consequence, applied to the solicitor of the bank, as well as to his own attorney; and both seemed to think that the person, of whom he took the note, was correct in his surmises; and that he would be obliged contentedly to sit down with the loss.

If, therefore, any gentleman, who is versed in the laws relative to these matters (if any such there be), will have the kindness to point out, in your valuable Miscellany, any method that can be adopted for the recovery of the money, will be doing the public, as well as a private individual, a great favor; as, from the great number of forged notes lately in circulation, there is not a doubt but that many similar cases may arise; and, without an antidote, many poor but honest men may eventually be ruined.

London,

H. H.

Feb. 14, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A** FRIEND of mine, with a laudable anxiety for an enlarged knowledge of mankind, took advantage of our late mission to the Ottoman Porte, to visit that portion of Europe which is still accessible to an English traveller. During a short stay which he was enabled to make at Smyrna, he was fortunate enough to procure, from an Armenian Jew, with whom he resided, for a small remuneration, a Greek manuscript, apparently of considerable antiquity. It was written on parchment, mutilated by the tooth of time, and, from some accidental cause, so brittle, that the greatest care and tenderness were requisite to unroll it. Under these circumstances, without attempting at that time to pry

into



into its contents, he had the precaution to inclose it in an envelope of soft cotton, and preserved it till his return to England. The only information concerning it, which could be derived from its last owner, was, that he had received it in barter from an Anatolian Turk, who, during the devastation committed at Caffa by the Russians, discovered it, with some others, in an old worm-eaten coffer, in some dark unfrequented corner of a mosque, and rescued them from the oblivion in which they were rotting. Of its companions it was impossible to ascertain the fate. But it seems unfortunately to have happened, that the state of moisture in which they were found induced their discoverer to subject them to a too-violent heat, by which the value of the acquisition is materially impaired, and some of them have perhaps been rendered entirely useless.

Upon unfolding, with much difficulty, the manuscript in question, and spelling "hard and hardly," as Mr. D'Israeli terms it, at the fragment, which almost crumbled in our hands, you may guess our surprise at recognising some lines of Homer. Immediately Troy and its heroes and its enemies were present to our imagination, and we exulted in the thought of possessing at least a portion of that inestimable poet, which might assist in illustrating, if not in emendating, those copies of him already before the world. A further examination appeared to corroborate the idea, till we at length discovered that the parchment contained an entire poem, of which the subject was intimately connected with the Iliad, and which exhibited considerable uniformity with that production, both in its style and language. As the poem is about to be published in the original, accompanied with a dissertation on its author and era, I will not take up your pages by entering into the discussion. It may be sufficient, for the satisfaction of your readers, to give them a view of its contents, and to notice two or three circumstances relating to it, which have already come to light.

The poem is divided into two books, comprising together about 640 lines. It is the relation of a game, bearing a strong resemblance, it seems, to our *foot-ball*, at which the chiefs of either host during the siege of Troy, having divested themselves, for a while, of their mutual animosities, contended for superiority. Unfortunately the title is almost illegible; it is supposed to have been *σφαίρομαχία*,  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 325,

The aid of conjecture, indeed, has been frequently requisite: and, did it not happen that the greater part of the lines which the poem contains are already extant in the Iliad, it would have been impossible to have given it complete. This latter circumstance, connected with a discovery which has recently been made, that the parchment formerly contained some other work that has been erased, has induced us to conclude that it is the production of some literary idler of the thirteenth or fourteenth century; some indolent inhabitant of a convent perhaps, who, after rising from the perusal of "the tale of Troy divine," gave a loose to his imagination in the words of the great bard himself, and fancied a minor contest on the plains of Ilion, unaccompanied with the splendor of martial pomp, and the terrible scenes of slaughter, with which his immortal epic is adorned. I recollect to have once seen a book somewhat similar, entitled "Virgilius Evangelizans," constructed, I believe by some pious Jesuit, of which the lines were entirely those of the *Æneid*; and, by their arrangement, the proper names, being changed, were ingeniously converted into a narrative of the life and travels of our Saviour.

But, to come now to the contents of the *σφαίρομαχία*: Although I am desirous of interweaving into my account of them some portion of the original, for the benefit of your readers, I yet fear lest it would be an infringement on the property of my friend, who is preparing it for the press. Having attempted, however, to translate it, I have no hesitation in affording an opportunity of forming an estimate of the work, by presenting a morsel or two in their English dress. I shall only premise, that, as the lines of Homer are liberally interspersed throughout, I have adopted the version of them by Pope, wherever I found it possible and convenient.

This, then, appears to be the argument:—Nine years had already elapsed since the siege of Troy was undertaken by the Greeks, and that proud city, secure in the favor of the gods and the valor of her defenders, still bade defiance to their endeavours. In the mean time, the army of the besiegers had suffered much from a deficiency of the means of subsistence, and much from the frequent sallies of the besieged. Impatient of the numberless calamities they endured, and foreseeing no apparent termination to the struggle, the Greeks sighed to re-

visit their native country. Induced, perhaps, by the murmurs of the multitude, Agamemnon summons a council of the whole army to deliberate on their future measures; and it is with this the poem opens.

Since arms could not decide the fate of  
Troy,

The Grecian chiefs must other arts employ.  
Great Agamemnon, whose imperial care  
Watch'd over all the labors of the war,  
Dispatch'd nine sacred heralds, with com-  
mands

To call to council all the Grecian bands.  
Soon as around their chief the troops ap-  
pear,

And murmurs dissonant assail the ear;  
High on his royal throne the king reclin'd,  
A thousand schemes revolving in his mind,  
Ey'd the whole synod, pausing ere he  
spoke;

Then, deeply-thoughtful, thus the silence  
broke:

"Warriors, on whom your country's hopes  
depend,

Wise to consult, and active to defend,  
What boots it useless warfare to maintain?  
With heav'n opposed resistance is in vain.  
Jove, whose avenging bolt all nations fear,  
Whose powerful nod can turn the tide of  
war,

To Hector's off'ring partially inclin'd,  
Gives all our vows unheeded to the wind.  
To him on ev'ry shore our prayers were  
rais'd,

For him our altars with fat victims blaz'd;  
His heav'nly oracles invok'd in vain,  
And Chalcas, priest and prophet of our  
train,

Promis'd successful issue from our toils,  
A safe retreat, and fraught with hostile  
spoils.

Nine summers now have shone upon our  
host,

Since first it landed on the Trojan coast;  
Our treasures wasted, and our people slain,  
What have we gain'd but infamy and pain?  
Secure of fav'ring gods, Troy pours from  
far

Her terrible battalions to the war,  
Whelms all before her, and, 'mid heaps of  
slain,

Hurries our yielding squadrons to the main.  
What methods, then, remain for us to try,  
Whether to combat bravely, or to fly;  
What can be thought to save th' afflicted  
state?

All, all, depend upon this day's debate.  
Nestor, if aught thy wiser thoughts suggest,  
(Since years like thine can counsel for the  
best,)

Thy country's ravish'd glory to repair,  
Impart it, and relieve a sov'reign's care."

To whom thus Nestor: "Trust the  
powers above,  
Nor dare to doubt the firm decrees of Jove.

For not in vain on Aulis' shore was given  
The plighted faith of Chalcas and of  
heaven;

That, after nine long years of toil, should  
cease

The heavy labors of enduring Greece,  
Should come, at length, that great avenging  
day,

When Jove no more th' uplifted bolt will  
stay;

But Priam's self, and Priam's towers shall  
fall,

And one prodigious ruin cover all."  
&c. &c.

He adds, moreover, that the eyes of all nations were fixed upon the plains of Troy, and that they could not relinquish the conflict, unless with shame and disgrace. This advice is seconded by Ulysses in a short but energetic speech. Diomed, however, rises, and relates a vision which appeared to him as he reposed, "*αμφοσιν δια νυκτα*," in form and appearance resembling Iphigenia, the victim of the Fates at Aulis; informing him that her mission was from Jupiter, who commands that he will propose to the leaders of the two contending powers, to settle their differences at football (*ἐπὶ σφαίρῳ μαχεσθαι*, in the original); that the god had already prepared the minds of the Trojans to listen to the overtures of Greece, and that the result would be in favor of the latter. Upon this, to use the language of the poet, "the Greeks with shouts their joint assent declare;" and, after a panegyric on the measure from Ajax, and a severe but unavailing remonstrance on the part of Nestor, the assembly is dissolved; an embassy is dispatched to Troy, and twelve chiefs are appointed by lot on either side to contend on a stated day.

Such is a hasty and imperfect outline of the first book of this singular production. Of the second, as being the most interesting, I shall endeavour to give a more detailed analysis, accompanying it, at the same time, with a few remarks, by way of critique, upon the whole; but am under the necessity of postponing them for another communication.

Trinity College, Cambridge,  
Feb. 10, 1812.

B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

ON reading in your very instructive  
Miscellany a paper signed Alters  
Pars, wherein he very obligingly informs  
us,



us, by the chapter in Discipline, that women are to take an active part in the duties, and having on various occasions, heard female Quakers speak at their meetings for an hour together, I am forcibly struck with the impropriety of their preaching, by reading what St. Paul says to the Corinthians, 1st epistle, chap. 14th, verse 34, which I will take the liberty to transcribe for the benefit of those who may not have a Bible at hand: "Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak," &c. and verse 35, "and if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home, for it is a shame for women to speak in the church."

A CHURCHMAN.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
BUT for an unavoidable cause of delay, the following recital, so humiliating to our national character, would have claimed an earlier notice in your moral and instructive page. Sorry I am, at the same time, to have it in my power to say, that the distressing account was immediately transmitted to a daily newspaper of high pretensions, accompanied by a private note, particularly requesting an early insertion, which however could not be obtained, either early or late. Not many months have passed since the statement in your Magazine of the most flagrant and atrocious act of barbarity which the mind can conceive, was inflicted upon a horse in Essex, by two gentlemen, who have not yet thought proper to disprove the foul charge. A similar act of turpitude was soon after perpetrated upon a poor, debilitated, and aged, horse, in Hampshire, by one who was not a gentleman, but who, being apprehended and taken before a magistrate, by a gentleman anxious to perform his bounden duty of humanity, was instantly released unpunished, probably unproved, from defective authority or irresolution in the magistracy.

Were more of the numberless gross and offensive outrages, which have been so perpetually committed upon the feelings of unoffending and helpless animals, made public, and duly commented upon, it might have a beneficially exciting effect upon the apathy, may I not say, ignorance, of the public mind. It would soon prove to demonstration, the absolute moral necessity of Lord Erskine's Bill, and the justice of those principles, long since promulgated in a treatise on that

subject, wherein is pointed out the expedience of placing the domestic animals, which have feelings similar to those of their proprietors, and the natural capacity of being affected by right and wrong, under the protection of the civil government. As a most important preliminary to the desired improvement, every humane witness of such unjust and inhuman acts, as are here reprobated, should give them all possible publicity, that their perpetrators, whether of high or low degree, might, if possible, be shamed and rendered infamous; and in order to counteract the plan of hushing, smothering, and concealment of those philosophers, who find every thing right as it is, and whose favourite maxim is, that a curtain drawn before vice divests it of half its grossness.

On the 13th of last month, about eight in the evening, my family were alarmed by the alternate hollow groans, and loud and vehement bellowings, of a beast in the extremity of distress. I instantly hastened to the spot, which was at a very short distance. There I witnessed a scene by torch-light, which made me ashamed of the name of man!—which rent my heart with the conflicting sensation of rage, abhorrence, and compassion, leaving a melancholy impression that will not be easily or soon effaced. A wretched bullock was writhing under the most exquisite tortures that the ingenious invention of devils and furies could inflict, rolling himself from side to side upon the loose stones of the unpaved part of the street, groaning and bellowing most piteously. He had been drawn from Hampstead at the tail of a cart, hamstrung, that is, his tendons cut; was covered with wounds and bruises, and had fallen down from agonising pain and exhaustion. The ignorant and brutal wretches, who surrounded this forlorn and friendless, this real, object of compassion, seemed possessed of no other ideas than those of joy and exultation at every groan, every sob, and every expression of misery, in the unfortunate victim! The cowardly passion of revenge upon a fallen enemy, in which light they appeared to hold the prostrate beast, and the grovelling lust of inflicting tortures, engrossed their souls. They set bulldogs upon the wretched fallen cripple, in hopes that the still higher degree of torment, produced by the terror and bites of those real hell-hounds, might urge him to rise; that failing, notwithstanding a number of dreadful struggles,

at the groans excited by which, the surrounding rabble sent forth shouts of joy, fires were lighted under the body, the terror and acute torture of which stirred up the last remains of vital and muscular power; the beast raised himself upon his legs, and was dragged to the slaughter-house, near at hand. Thus was this hapless animal, conscious of no offence, and there is a sufficient consciousness in brutes, driven to his last home amidst flaming tortures, and under the infliction of deliberate, ingenious cruelty, for no other reason or motive than that devilish propension in the human mind, to be tickled and gratified by animal suffering and misery!—A propension deserving to be ranked with *that other*, which our language blushes to express. The beast from pure terror and affright, and not improbably from blows and ill usage in Smithfield market, had escaped from the drovers, and running towards its beloved haunts, in the country, had reached Hampstead and Highgate. It was at length secured, and might have been slaughtered with all possible convenience, and the carcase conveyed home at a trifling expence; but its proprietor, far the most senseless and contemptible beast of the two, determined to drag home in triumph the enemy he had so bravely conquered; longing valiantly to flourish his tremendous pole-axe, in the face of an enemy fast bound and incapable of resistance. And this is the kind of valour which some of our great folks are solicitous to encourage in the lower classes of Englishmen, through the humane and rational medium of baiting bulls, and knocking down oxen! It was not by the species of valour to be acquired from the influence of principles and practices like these, that the French first emancipated their own country, and afterwards conquered so many nations.

The temper of the spectators of this triumph is, I fear, too good a sample of that of the majority in our times, however comparatively humanised. But expedience, legitimate or otherwise, is yet the order of the day, truth and principle, mere words of form, not use. I observed no signs of compassion, nor any emotions but those of joy and of interest in the beef thus happily saved. On observing that the animal ought instantly to have been killed where he fell, and at once relieved from his dreadful suffering, rather than such barbarous and inhuman means used in order to force him

to rise, I was answered, even by women, that such a proceeding would spoil the beef! But I was corrected, in a still more authoritative tone, by a young butcher, who, with expressions of much contempt at my presuming to interfere in a matter on which I appeared to have so little information, observed, that the beast was in the hands of his owner, who certainly had a right to do whatever he pleased with his own property. Of the exercise of this right, the real offspring of wrong, we have had in this neighbourhood various melancholy proofs. A miscreant, notorious for cutting, maiming, harrassing, and cruelly treating, those animals, unfortunately his own, has been known wantonly to thrust out their eyes! I have this on good authority, but not on my own knowledge; were that the case, I would hold up the wretch, by name, to public execration, if there really be such a punishment. Of that, however, there must be considerable doubt, were an example to be drawn from this quarter, in which the abominable scene I have attempted to describe has occasioned no sensation, no regret, no notice. Not a lecture have I yet heard of, from any of our religious pastors, on that justice and mercy which are due to the brute creation: and, although we have here religion in all its modish varieties, from the mass to the dipping-pool, and our seventh days observed with an external sabbatical strictness; yet our streets are filled with a young fry, so profligate, immoral, and worthless, that it would seem as though the morals of the rising generation were really no objects of concern; but that external ceremony, the rehearsal of ancient headrols, and the operative parts of the system, were all in all.

It will be perceived that I do not urge these things in the style of a sentimentalist. It would ill become a man who has with his own hands committed untold animal murders, for God-sake, to preach about the guilt of taking that life which we cannot give, a piece of dialectics equally weak and cruel to the animals its subjects. This pusillanimous and irrational dread of taking away the lives of beasts, is a most pregnant and everlasting source of their misery. It causes the streets to be periodically encumbered with forsaken and homeless dogs and cats, which part with their miserable lives by inches, under the accumulated horrors of desertion, famine, and cruel inflictions of every kind. In Turkey, where a pretended humanity to animals



is so excessive, these horrors are seen in a thousandfold degree. Upon erroneous views like these, the almost certain prospect of a lingering and tormenting death is nothing in comparison with the simple act of a deprivation of life, although this last, properly and feelingly executed, does not comprise the amount of five minutes' suffering from an empty stomach, and the brute may be kept in a happy ignorance of the fortunate stroke which awaits him. The advocates of that system, which withhold the boon of needful death from animals, including also that want of discrimination which condemns indifferent or necessary practices as cruel, which really deserved no such reproach, have the effect of making a vast and needless addition to animal misery. Persons, with more zeal than information, are so apt to confound and misplace things, to deplore the cruelty of a flea-bite, and pass over without notice the most severe and lengthened tortures. With respect to the right of depriving animals of life, without quoting the system of nature, that of reason supplies an ample justification: and on the propriety or salubriousness of eating their flesh, the few who are yet sceptical, if not absolutely reason-proof, may have their doubts fully solved, and their consciences set at rest, by reference to a late number of the *Medical Journal*, where the subject is fairly exhausted in a couple of pages.

Your learned correspondent, Mr. Newton, has, with much felicity of quotation, enticed us back to the Academic Groves, the favourite haunts and delight of our youthful days—to the theatre of pleasing illusions. There is yet something ominous and unfortunate for his pretensions in certain declarations he has made. Nor is he more fortunate in his modern examples. Granting, to humour Mr. N. that a Williams could not have been found in this country without the use of animal food, Mr. N. must humour us in turn, when we find so much infanticide in Hindoostan, with the help only of rice and water.

L.

Feb. 10.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I AM one of those who coincide with the good sense displayed in the following extract from a novel of the ingenious Miss Porter:—"War is a profession destined to protect our fellow-citizens; a profession which, substituting

skill and experience in the place of mere courage, spares the endless effusion of human blood. For were there no established armies, were the inhabitants of a country to arm upon the irruption of an enemy, setting aside the folly of not remembering that a spirited offensive is often the only method of defence, every loss or gain would then be the event of sheer-fighting; and those that made the most slaughter, would be the victors. Now, under the present system of organized troops, a single manœuvre, ably conceived and promptly executed, frequently produces the bloodless conquest of whole battalions." Conceiving, therefore, with this lady, that war is founded in nature; that they who complain of its being the result of an organized army, might as well say, there would be no diseases were there not physicians; and that, in truth, military men deserve praise, because they take the whole portion of humanity's worst affliction upon themselves; I make no apology for considering declamations against war, as follies of ignorance or fanaticism. I say, follies, because they create inattention to defence, and introduce precisely the very evils of slaughter and rapine, which they pretend to deprecate. The Danes owed their conquest to the fanaticism of the Saxons; and how have the French profited by the bigotry of the Spaniards! Yet from many pulpits in England are often preached such insane and, in their consequences, such very dangerous doctrines. Such preachers can have never understood their Bibles, observed the laws of nature, or heard of the incontrovertible positions of Malthus. Large and invincible armies are the only means of preventing war, or annihilating its worst consequences. Every one, soldier or sailor, in active service, probably prevents ten cruel and unnecessary murders, and robberies.

After this necessary procœmium, because the *millenium* is not yet arrived, I proceed to the subject of this letter.

By the late returns of the population, it appears that England and Ireland contain about seventeen millions of souls. It is a rule laid down by Mr. Gibbon, and other great writers, that a nation, without being exhausted, can annually afford one hundredth part of its population, to be employed in the profession of arms. The quota then which England can annually afford, is 170,000. Say 70,000 for the navy would suffice,

(a large

(a large fleet taking only a small number of men, in comparison with military operations of equal moment) and 100,000 annually for the army.

In most manufactures, women might with greater national advantage be substituted for men. The latter spend most upon beer and spirits; the former, whose chief taste is dress, strongly support the industry and commerce of their country and the colonies. Let us suppose then, that by means of naval and military schools, and such arrangements of the old and local militias as were fitting; the above annual quota were raised, without the detestable aid of the conscription.

Rational thinkers have supposed, that the prosperity of England is intimately involved in a check of French power; and the Edinburgh reviewers, (masterly writers) have said, that 50,000 British troops are vincible only by very superior numbers. Let us next ask the following question: Would it be most eligible for Spain to be in the hands of France, or allied in perpetuity, like Portugal, to England? They, who know any thing of military matters, fully see, that it is utterly improbable, from the measures taken, the French will ever be able to expel even the present number of English from the Peninsula. If they could not pass the unfortified Busaco, and yet lost 9,000 men in four hours, what would they do at Torres Vedras? The number of the allies is not, however, sufficient to act upon the offensive. But were it possible to augment the English army to 100,000 men, besides allies, it would compel the French to concentrate such large numbers upon one spot, that, (as they have not the aid of the sea,) famine alone would produce a retreat similar to that of Massena. That dreadful scarcity must, even as things are now, ultimately ensue, is highly probable; but, the French being in possession, the evil will chiefly fall upon the unfortunate Spaniards. The times and the poor's rates show, that, instead of an insufficient, we have an oppressive, population, who actually want employ, and that a larger annual draught of men would be a relief, instead of an evil to the country, as leaving more channels of employment for married men with large families.

If the Fabian system alone could thus effect the permanent security and alliance of Spain, invasion of England vanishes for ever. Such a large French army would be required, in case of war,

to check the irruption of the allies upon France, that her means are paralysed, and her resources, in a great part, expended upon self-protection.

The important consequences of such a step, are however too numerous to be detailed.

R. S. T.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I FEEL a considerable degree of compassion for the gentleman, who in your Magazine for January, page 540, calls himself a poor "Countryman." I would willingly recommend to his notice, some of the most admired passages in the Poems of Walter Scott; but his military antipathies prevent me from setting before him the sublime description of the battle of Flodden; or the account of the events which led to the single combat between Fitz-James and Rhoderick Dhu. I will, however, select two passages, remote from warlike ideas: one, the description of the transactions in Melrose Abbey, and at the Wizard's tomb, from the Lay; the other, relating the trial of Constance, with the voyage to, and different occurrences in, the Holy Isle. But, if these scenes of terror do not please him, and he prefer lighter subjects, let him read the two stanzas in the Lay, beginning with "And said I, that my limbs were old;" or the magnificent painting of the setting sun, at the beginning of Marmion, "Day set on Norham's," &c.

L. M.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent, who wishes to be informed of some means of fixing chalks on brown or colored paper, I beg to acquaint him that it may be done by simply dipping the drawing into a vessel of cold water, large enough to admit it with ease. If it is then put under the roller of a mangle, with a sheet of paper over it, and the mangle turned with no more than sufficient force to smooth it, this will at once communicate a very fair impression of the drawing to the blank paper, and fix the chalks for ever after.

Feb. 10, 1812.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN the Edinburgh and in the Quarterly Reviews several eloquent diatribes have appeared, in which our Libaniusses and Chrysostoms discuss the Lancastrian and Bellite



Bellite systems of education. No less emphasis and animosity is brought to the contest, than if Philosophy and Christianity were again at war, as in the days of Julian; but, of personal observation, of visiting the schools, these declaimers give little proof.

It seems, however, to be ascertained, that the drill-schoolmanship has subsisted immemorially in Hindoostan; that it was first brought into Europe by Dr. Bell; and that it has been popularized, or adapted to our national usages and lessonings, by Joseph Lancaster. The merit of Bell is like that of importing a Hindoo manuscript, and the merit of Lancaster like that of translating it.

Some orators propose that statues should be erected for the two heroes of the ferula; to which I see no objection. Neither do I see any objection to defer bespeaking the statues, or at least colossal statues, of these new Pythagorasses, until it be satisfactorily ascertained whether the drill-schoolmanship can ever be rendered as useful and efficacious as the previously-prevailing method. Dr. Clarke found the Cossacks and Turks in the habit of employing boy-teachers; it is the practice of the whole East; but it may there be a mark of returning barbarism, the expedience of poverty, the remaining effort of paralytic civilization.

During the twelvemonth that I belonged to a committee for founding and superintending a Lancastrian school, I was unable to discover many of the advantages which are vauntingly attributed to this oriental discipline. I have seen boys, who had received in other schools the rudiments of education, recede in all their acquirements at the Lancastrian school. I have seen words, dictated by the master, written with military contemporaneity on the four hundred slates, spelt wrong by whole forms, and rubbed out again without the blunder being detected. Why? Because the monitors could no more spell a strange word than the lesser children. I have seen long sums in multiplication brought up for exhibition in a correct state; but on changing a figure in the multiplicand, not one of the boys knew how to make a corresponding change in the product. Why? The monitors had only superintended an exact copying of the tablet hung up against the school-wall. Finally, I have walked round the room, and read the extracts on stiff paper, which the children are led to study, not with-

out repeatedly shrugging my shoulders at the odd and tasteless character of a great part of the elementary lessons. The tablets surely might teach useful knowledge in good English.

There is some economy in studying from tablets; the same indestructible spelling-book serves for successive bands of boys; but, when every child had his own, the parents made him get his lesson at home, and heard him say it, and learnt of him, and with him. On the new system a loss is sustained of all toil out of school. Cheapness is a good thing; it is not every thing. Self-tuition is cheaper than this drill-schoolmanship. But how rarely can a child be persuaded to lonely and unaided application; how difficult is his proficiency, how unattainable is excellence! Children willingly learn of one another; still they so learn a childish way of doing their task, which is a clog on future skill.

By substituting the personal inspection of monitors, who are not judges of relative proficiency, to the personal inspection of masters and ushers, who are judges of it, a great loss is incurred of well-directed praise and blame. I question whether the cheapness of the tuition can ever indemnify for this radical disadvantage of the oriental schoolmanship; just and specific criticism being the chief cause of every progress in knowledge, as in virtue.

In the common schools, my old master informed me, three in twelve write well, one in twelve cyphers well; I apprehend the proportion of excellence to be smaller under the drill-schoolmanship. It seems to me too that the children are often called on needlessly to repeat actions in which they are already skilled; but my observation has not been sufficiently lasting to speak convincingly on this topic. And indeed I rather make the most of my objections, thinking it useful to bring such observations to anchor, and to invite some comparison of experience in different places and circumstances. I am aware that personal and local causes are easily mistaken for laws of the human animal, or consequences of a peculiar system.

If, however, the ancient method of instruction should once again resume its ascendancy in some degree; and if every Lancastrian schoolmaster should be advised to surround himself with ushers, proportioned to the number of boys, and more advanced in acquirement than these yearling monitors; a great good will

will still have resulted from the late extensive experiment. Convenient school-rooms have started from the soil. A variation of attitude during the time of study, conducive to the health and amusement of children, will have been introduced. The art of enforcing application, by contemporary displays of the successive steps of attention, will have been diffused. And the practicability of completing the requisite literary education of children, before their labor is of much value, will have been established.

A LANCASTRIAN.

Norwich.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**S many dreadful accidents are continually happening to draymen and waggoners, by their thoughtlessness, in riding on the shafts of their different vehicles, allow me, through the channel of your Miscellany, to submit a plan, which, I think, if adopted, or improved on, might in future prevent these careless people from losing their lives by such dangerous amusement.

The plan I suggest is, that the masters of drays, waggons, &c. have affixed to the upper end, or thick part, of the shaft, a small plate of iron, containing a few upright pieces of the same metal, somewhat similar in shape and size to the centre-piece or handle of a common door-bolt. This, from the bluntness of the knobs, could not, I apprehend, be attended with any inconvenience either to the horses or servants attending their necessary duty, but would to a certainty prevent waggoners and brewer's servants from risking their lives as they have heretofore done.

I. T.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**H**AVING read Mr. Lofft's paper upon the meaning of certain Hebrew names of constellations, I take the liberty to refer him to a letter in the Asiatic Annual Register of 1799, page 253, at the end, under the initials A. L. in which the author discusses the meaning of the Hebrew names of the constellations mentioned in Job, and puts the Asiatic Society in Bengal upon an inquiry concerning them. If he never saw this disquisition he will be pleased with the author's learning and design, which are novel. Upon his suggestion it appears that the learned society at Calcutta did make the matter one of their points of

inquiry, as appears in their Transactions. (Researches, vol. 7; No. 8. of the *Desiderata* prefixed.) But, whether any thing has been done upon the search, I have not heard. Perhaps he may be able to throw some light upon it, and oblige the curious in this valuable science with his observations.

OSIRIS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**C**OULD any of your numerous readers say, what proportion of muriatic acid and gum syriac will prevent water-colours from running on white velvet, they would much oblige a number of your readers.

I would also ask, how any of our common oils can be so clarified as to become like pure water? The answer to this question, being of much importance in many points of view, would also much oblige many of your friends.

St. Martin's Lane,

I. H.

Feb. 18th, 1812.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**E**DWARD Pigott, esq. in several papers of the Philosophical Transactions, has given a variety of observations upon periodical changes of brightness in some fixed stars, particularly in part I. of 1797, page 133, of a star in Sobieski's Shield, appearing at different times of different magnitudes, never larger than the 6th, and generally less, even sometimes of the 9th and 10th magnitude. It does not appear from this paper what was the magnifying power with which this star and its variations were observed, excepting that it is said it was seen distinctly, and even when the air was hazy, with an opera glass. I have employed, without success, in search of this remarkable star, some excellent glasses of very considerable magnifying power, even to the extent of eight hundred times. And, as the observation is of great importance in astronomy, I take the liberty to request Mr. Pigott to favor the public with a more particular account of the glasses which he used in his observations.

B.

Gloucester, November 22, 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**S I have frequently seen in your valuable Miscellany, information of a salutary nature with regard to the body, permit me to solicit advice from any of your correspondents respecting

chronic



*chronic rheumatism.* The writer has for eight months been troubled with this complaint in the shoulder. The pain has nearly subsided, except when the arm is put in a particular direction; but there remains a stiffness in the joint, which prevents his dressing or undressing himself without help. He has used Whitehead's essence of mustard, and taken his pills, without effect; also the flour of mustard in gin; the white mustard-seed in water; the vol. tinct. of guaiacum; and has been electrified both with shocks and sparks, for a month or six weeks together.

T. S.

Jan. 14, 1812.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
MR. Newton having obliged the readers of your very valuable Magazine with his opinions, supported by others in Greek, Latin, and Italian, on the impropriety of using animal food, as also of water in the state supplied us by Providence, I beg leave to observe, that, although he has occupied five of your pages with his Promethean fable, I consider his sentiments quite opposite to what Nature daily teaches us. From the moment we draw our breath, animal food is supplied us from a source of all others the most natural, and which we take by instinct; the mother's milk: nor would vegetable food at that time agree with our nature. To exemplify my opinion, daily proof is afforded us; and the most eminent of the present medical practitioners, by their directions, support it. There is no doubt that many diseases attack our frame, wherein animal food is objectionable; but we cannot infer from thence, that we should not use it in health, with moderation and temperance. What produces that cutaneous disease our Caledonian neighbours are so subject to, even proverbially, but a want of a genuine diet of animal food; oatmeal-gruel for breakfast, barley-broth for dinner, and oatmeal cakes for supper? To object to the fitness of spring-water for drinking, is to arraign the wisdom of Providence. Distillation is an art, whereby water is deprived of many very valuable particles that constitute it; such as iron, soda, &c. &c. If Mr. Newton's plan were generally adopted, I think the apothecaries would have to thank him, although the butchers would not.

A CONSTANT READER,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 225.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DEFENCE of the SYSTEM of the POOR-RATES, with OBSERVATIONS on BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

HUMAN nature assuredly never appears more amiable than when alleviating the miseries of others. And, if the exercise of charity be so commendable in private life, it must appear equally, if not more so, when considered as a public virtue; when it receives protection and stability from the authority of law. We may rest assured that those nations, who have mingled with their political institutions some ingredients of moral feeling, whose sole care has not been confined to the interests or grandeur of the state, but who have condescended to attend to the various scenes of distress, which everywhere abound; are the nations which have made the greatest progress in jurisprudence, in civilization, and in knowledge. In this view, England must be acknowledged to be entitled to a distinguished pre-eminence.

Our system of poor-laws, then, instead of being a sore and grievance, according to the general opinion, is, in truth, the most engaging feature of the English nation. But it is not in vulgar prejudice only that we trace this aversion to a regular and systematic care of the poor. Writers of the first respectability, who have made the subject their study, have also come to the same conclusion; and we find that a Bishop Burnet, a Smith, and a Malthus,\* have all wished for the abolition of the poor-rates.

It will appear surprising to those who have been actually conversant with the poor, that men, no less humane than enlightened, should ever have entertained such a wish. Can we suppose their minds to have been so much abstracted in theory, as to be elevated above an acquaintance with the real state of human characters, and human affairs? Certain it is, that common life, with the notions, passions, and evils, which are peculiar to it, are often but imperfectly known to very learned philosophers. At any rate, it requires but a small portion of philosophy to discover, that, by no regulations, nor modes of instruction, can misery and wretchedness be banished from the world. Was there ever a state of society, savage or civilized, where the

\* To these names may be added, a writer in the Monthly and Edinburgh Reviews.

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helping

helping hand was not often needed? No arguments surely are wanted to convince us, that, in the most virtuous and best-ordered society, and in spite of every precaution, cases of distress will perpetually occur, in which individuals must either be left to perish, or the care of them be thrown wholly on the tender and compassionate. But humanity will not permit the one, nor justice the other; the selfish and hard-hearted must be forced to yield their aid, and dragged into the service of humanity. Every one must be taxed, not according to his inclination, but his ability, and the equal probability of himself needing public assistance.

Such is the wise and humane principle on which our laws, respecting the poor, are founded; which one would think incapable of being misunderstood or controverted. Quite the contrary of this, however, has been the case. There is no subject in political economy on which the opinions of writers are more various and discordant. They seem, almost all of them, to have taken up the pen with no other intention than to blame. They look around them on all the expensive establishments and laborious efforts for the good of the poor, and see nothing but blunders and faults.\* But, when

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\* The laws of settlement are, with good reason, found fault with by a writer in the *Monthly Magazine* for February, though the remedy proposed, that of throwing the whole into the hands of government, cannot be commended. When a parish has interests of its own, they are watched over by their own overseers with a more anxious care than could be expected of emissaries from government. Better surely it would be, in all cases, to assist the poor in the places where misfortunes befall them, than to institute a troublesome and expensive investigation about their original, and their pauper qualifications. It is true that a parish may sometimes suffer by the sudden appearance of a pauper, but has it not an equal chance of benefiting by the contrary? And it is greatly dreaded that the poor will all crowd into an opulent parish from the neighbouring poorer ones. If they should, it is no more than promoting the ends of justice. Of this, however, the rich parish need be in no terror. The poor man, struggling with adversity, is very little prone to busy himself with foreign and extensive schemes. He, too, is attached to his humble habitation, and is both unwilling and unable to emigrate. Little temptation indeed could he have to put himself to so much incon-

they come to propose their own plans, they are either too complicated for practice, or liable to the same faults which they so violently stigmatise. The above-mentioned writers act a more consistent part; our poor-laws appear to them incapable of cure, they see no remedy, but in their utter annihilation.

They insist, that this vast, this unequalled, system of beneficence, has an unpropitious effect on the morals and industrious habits of the people. It renders them, they argue, thoughtless and improvident, and encourages them to dissipate their surplus income in unnecessary and often pernicious enjoyments. They are supposed to reason, that, as the parish is bound to support them, they need give themselves no thought of futurity; they may eat, drink, and be merry, and banish from their minds the gloomy ideas of want, disease, and old age.

Though this argument seems to sound well, upon a closer inspection it will be found to be somewhat fallacious. We very well know that little reasoning about distant objects takes place among the vulgar. We observe no such degree of speculative anxiety, as to hesitate about gratifying their appetites, before first settling whether themselves or the parish are to supply their future wants. When they indulge in excesses, the unpleasant idea of future want does not intrude itself; their minds are wholly occupied by the desire of present enjoyment. The one-half of mankind blindly grope their way through life, not prompted by the knowledge of certain political institutions, but by the gratification of their senses alone. In all ages and nations, where parochial charities exist, and where they do not, among the lower classes, thoughtlessness about the future is equally notorious.

As mankind are not accustomed, nor, indeed, are capable of drawing their common maxims of life from distant speculative principles; so also it ought in justice to be remarked, that, of all speculations, those about charity are least the wish of their hearts. To be an object of charity is not congenial to human nature in its lowest state. In the days of health, of youth,

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venience; for, though one parish may be more opulent than another, they all distribute their favors with the same parsimonious hand.

and



and of manhood, such an idea, instead of being cherished as a principle of action, is spurned at with contempt; to the meanest of men it presents no charms; none ever willingly looked forward to it as his fortune and inheritance. It is only when too late, or when industrious habits cannot be acquired, that this humiliating thought forces itself on the mind. To every person capable of reflection, the prospect of receiving public alms instead of being an encouragement, will operate as a check to extravagance. Some may think this too favorable a representation, but those who are willing to do justice to human nature will be satisfied with its truth. An instance, perhaps, never occurred of a person possessing sufficient to support himself, though wholly unknown to the public, who chose to be inclosed within the walls of a workhouse.

But it is altogether superfluous to waste time, by reasoning, to prove that men do not willingly become paupers; the fact itself is certain and incontrovertible; that, by far the greatest part of them could not have avoided that unfortunate state; never having had it in their power to provide against the calamitous accidents of life. The proof of this requires no deep nor laborious research. Do we not every day see children left wholly destitute by the death of their parents; often soldiers and sailors, who have perished in the service of their country? Poor lunatics and ideots are found in every parish. Females, forlorn, diseased, and aged, are generally blameless objects of charity; seldom have they an opportunity of laying in store for the day of adversity. And what shall we say of that numerous class, which indeed constitute the great body of the people, married persons, whose weekly income is under thirty shillings? Shall we accuse them of dissipation and extravagance, if they do not provide for the possible misfortunes of life? Instead of having any surplus, the most rigid economy will hardly enable them to procure common necessities. And can any one, who has had the least converse with the world, be ignorant, that often external calamities from a thousand quarters will overturn the plans of the prudent man, and plunge him in irretrievable misfortune? Such being the real state of matters, would it be consistent with a spirit of rational humanity, because an instance sometimes occurs of impudent rapacity, or abandoned profligacy, to harden our

hearts against the whole mass of human misery?

A lately-discovered argument for the abolition of the poor-rates has been very learnedly urged by Mr. Malthus, in his celebrated book on population. By a very plausible train of reasoning, he has endeavoured to convince the world,\* that, come of the poor what will, all charities ought to be disused. But parochial charity is particularly objectionable. So ensnaring he thinks it is to unwary youth, as to prove in the end highly dangerous, not to themselves only, but to the public at large. It appears to be his opinion, that, when young men enter into life, and survey its various pleasures, the comforts of paupery chiefly attract their desires, and, to obtain possession of them, they make haste to marry. The consequence is, that an improper and unnatural impulse is given to population, which is productive of much inconvenience and misery. He is so much impressed with the pernicious tendency of parochial charity in this respect, that to prove it seems to be one great purpose of his work. He dwells on this particular view of his subject at such length, and is so deeply engrossed with it, that one can hardly keep from thinking, that he seriously believes the poor-rates exclusively intended to promote early marriages, and that early marriages are never made but with some view of assistance from that source of taxation. When he proposes, in order to repress population, that the poor-rates be wholly done away, can we infer any thing less than that this is supposed by him to be their sole use and purpose? that the vast sums collected in England, commonly understood for the relief of the poor, are in fact a fund for the propagation of the human race, a premium or a bribe to multiply and replenish the earth. Their chief intention must not now be imagined to prop the weak and to comfort the dying, but to give new animation to the lively, and additional vigor to the strong. Agreeably to these new views we ought to hear no more of the *poor-rate*, but of the *population rate*.

But as Mr. Malthus's theory of the intimate connexion of the poor-laws with population has no countenance from an attention to the obvious and strong sen-

\* And successfully too, if we may judge from the dubious authority of the numerous periodical critics.

sibilities of human nature, so also it is wholly unsupported by facts. In England, where the relief of the poor has been carried to the greatest extent, and long enough to give it a fair trial, has the consequences been, according to his deductions, a superabundant population, and its unavoidable attendant, cheapness of labor? So far from it, that, while the productive income of the kingdom has increased fourfold, its population has made no progress to double;\* and, as the poor-rates have increased, instead of cheapness of labor, the effect which we are taught to expect, the contrary has taken place, the price of labor has increased in the same proportion. The population of Scotland has increased in the same degree as in England, without any encouragement from the operation of poor-laws, and the price of labor has also been less. The case of Ireland is still more hostile to Mr. Malthus's notions, insomuch that Sir John Carr, not without some reason, imagines, that, to the absence of the English poor-laws, its great population is principally to be attributed.† If we reason then from facts, parochial charity, instead of being a hotbed for the forced production of men, has perhaps a depopulating tendency; a supposition by no means improbable, when we reflect that the means of subsistence (the only cause of population) is not thereby increased, but differently appropriated. If it encourages population where it is distributed, it must discourage it in the same degree

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\* It may be asked, why discourage early marriages, if the population of the country be in no danger of becoming too great? Early marriages and numerous births do not increase the actual number; but, from inability to rear them, inevitably occasions the misery and destruction of infants. This calamity, from their luxurious mode of living, affects the laboring classes of England in a remarkable degree. Though their income be much more, they endure greater privations, and cannot bring to maturity the same number of children as their more homely neighbours in Scotland and Ireland.

One consideration, which is applicable to all animals as well as man, will serve pretty well to allay our terror, lest Englishmen become too numerous. When the more active, powerful, and intelligent, multiply, they do not always increase the general number, but supplant and displace the weaker and more ignoble kinds.

† *Stranger in Ireland*, p. 403.

where it is taken; and indeed more so, when we consider that not the tenth part is expended on young married people, while almost the one half of those who part with it would, if they were allowed, apply it to the increase of their species. It may also, I think, be very fairly argued, that, if the humbling consideration of receiving charitable donations be an incentive to early marriages, a much more rational and powerful preventive of them, is the prospect of the difficulty of paying the poor-rates.

Whether, then, we consider the relief of the poor, individually or nationally, in a moral, political, or economical, point of view; there seems to be no reason to be apprehensive of bad consequences. That the exercise of benevolence can be too much cultivated, is surely an idle fear. Little occasion there is for learned arguments and profound theories to restrain this virtue within due bounds; the well-known selfishness of human nature will always be found a sufficient barrier. The same principle will also prevent us from going too far in that constrained benevolence which arises from taxation. Those who impose the poor-rate sympathise more with the parishioners than with the poor; and, it is well known, are always anxious to make it as low as they can. Mankind seldom err on the side of too much softness and compassion, too much childish simplicity in parting with their money. In all matters of this kind, they are driven chiefly by an imperious sense of duty, and a feeling of its almost-unavoidable necessity. The poor are never welcomed; every art is practised to avoid them, and, when it cannot be done, to make them fare hardly. But this grudging frugality, or rather judicious care, of the public money is, in every respect, highly commendable. It is evidently attended with this good effect, that, as it presents not a sufficient object to the swindler to practise his fraudulent arts, as it offers no lure to the covetous, nor temptation to the idle, none but the purely necessitous will turn an eye to it. When, then, such is the case, that, instead of a prodigal expenditure, there is hardly a bare supply of the wants of the poor, the unceasing complaint of the magnitude and *alarming* increase of the poor-rates, must be highly unreasonable. They have increased to be sure, but in proportion only to other taxes, and in proportion to the common necessities of life; bread, for instance, the capital article,



title, has doubled in value within the last fifteen years.\*

It is both an useless and an irksome task to be perpetually discoursing about the great and enormous amount of the poor-rates. Had we the candor to turn our attention to the other side of the question, and fairly appreciate their various beneficial effects, the account, great as it is, might perhaps be balanced. What they perform in the service of humanity alone, to the sentimental arithmetician, appear of vast amount, no less than to meet the severe accidental wants and distresses of ten millions of people. Among many other considerations, it may also be safely asserted, that the superior decency and even dignity of appearance, which the lower orders in England support, when compared to any other nation in Europe, is in part owing to this circumstance, that they are freed from the heart-sinking fears of beggary and want; from the thought of being perhaps one day dependent for subsistence on the saucy and capricious humours of their fellow creatures; of being daily exposed on the streets, a pitiful object of distress, supplicating from many who had been their inferiors, a morsel of bread. Such a condition is most degrading to human nature, it sinks it beneath itself; and is also closely allied to, and often the parent of, the baser vices. Extreme poverty is, without doubt, unpropitious to the growth of all the nobler virtues, it depresses the spirits, and subdues the native force and independence of the mind; it represses what is liberal and generous, and freezes the genial current of the soul. Such are found to be its debasing effects in all those European nations, where the wants of the poor are not regularly attended to.† Par-

ticularly in some towns of France and Italy, such swarms of beggars are to be seen as fill the traveller equally with disgust and surprise. Into such a state of degradation are they sunk as hardly to appear of the human species, and resemble filthy vermin creeping upon the face of the earth.‡ Much has been said of slavery, as being unworthy of the nature of man; but, if we reflect on the condition of beggary, when once it became a profession, it will be found, in some respects, more debasing, and possessed of a still more decided distinction of inferiority and dependence. To prevent a large portion of our countrymen from falling into this infamous and wretched state is the highly-meritorious intention of the poor-laws.

to the common people of this country, which has the natural effect of rendering them thoughtful of the future, and also by the elevation which it gives their character of making them averse from beggary. Notwithstanding these advantages, very frequent instances of extreme indigence and misery occur, which call loudly for public relief; distant relatives are often burdened with the care of the poor, which ought to be supplied from a common fund; and the feelings of the dependent, obliged to crouch for a scanty maintenance, are often cruelly insulted. In the principal towns beggars abounded in great numbers before regular provision was made for the poor, by a general tax on the inhabitants.

‡ The state of beggary in Cadiz will be in the recollection of all your readers, and is a proper example of what must take place in all great towns which make no public provision for the poor. In the "Journal of a recent Tour to Cadiz," published in the Monthly Magazine, beggars are there represented to be so numerous as to intrude themselves into coffee-house, and are to be seen crawling like nasty monsters under the tables. So greatly is the English traveller struck with the sight of so much distress, that, in the Number for last May, he recurs on the subject, and gives a more particular account of these miserable creatures. They infest, we are told, the most fashionable walks; where, impelled no doubt by pinching hunger, they beg with eager and troublesome importunity. "It is not unusual to see beggars extended on the street in the agonies of death. Wherever you go they are to be met with in the most disgusting appearances of starvation, filthiness, and clothing. Without caution in walking or turning the corner of the street, they are liable to be trod on by the passenger, by night and by day."

Instead

\* The increase of paupers during this period is principally to be accounted for from the state of war in which we have been engaged, which, it is well known, causes many widows and orphans; and often, too, deprives aged parents of the assistance of their children. A continued advance in civilization will also cause a more humane and extensive attention to cases of distress.

† Scotland has been often mentioned as contradicting such a statement, and, it cannot be denied, to be particularly distinguished in presenting such a decent appearance with a very slender provision for the poor. For this distinction its inhabitants are indebted to their plain and simple habits of life, and to that knowledge and capacity which is peculiar

Instead, then, of indulging in perverse and gloomy speculations, as if the present practice of English charity was soon to bring the nation to ruin, it ought, on the contrary, to be regarded as an honor to the nation, and a subject of applause and admiration. Such an extensive system, so steadily supported, and so strongly marked by disinterestedness, by wisdom, and goodness, has no parallel in the history of nations. Its trivial

errors, and unavoidable abuses, have been long and loudly trumpeted; while its obvious and perpetual good has had little celebration. Censure, we know, is violent and clamorous, and mankind give it an eager attention; but the voice of goodness is not heard, and the labors of charity pass unobserved.

Bedford Row,  
Sept. 6, 1811.

W. N.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRIVATE LIVES OF FAVORITES AT THE  
COURT OF QUEEN ANNE.

Mrs. MASHAM.

**T**HIS lady was the daughter of Mr. Hill, a merchant in the city, by a sister of the Duchess of Marlborough's father. Their common grandfather, Sir John Jenyns, possessed a large fortune; but, having a very numerous family of children, the subject of this memoir had only 500*l.* for her portion. "Her husband," says the duchess, "lived very well, as I have been told, for many years, till, turning projector, he brought ruin upon himself and his family. But, as this was long before I was born, I never knew there were such people in the world, till after the Princess Anne was married, and when she lived at the Cockpit; at which time an acquaintance of mine came to me and said, *She believed I did not know that I had relations of mine who were in want*, and she gave me an account of them. When she had finished her story, I answered that indeed I had never heard before of any such relations, and immediately gave her out of my purse ten guineas for their present relief, saying, I would do what I could for them. Afterwards I sent Mrs. Hill more money, and I saw her. She told me that her husband was in the same relation to Mr. Harley as she was to me, but that he had never done any thing for her."

Mr. and Mrs. Hill did not long survive the bounty of the Duchess of, then Lady, Marlborough, but died in rather indigent circumstances, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters. Miss Hill, the elder daughter, who is the heroine of the present notice, was then taken into the family of Lady Marlborough, and lived with her and her children at St. Alban's, not in the capacity of a servant, as would appear, but rather

that of a *humble friend*. This is most likely, from the haughty character of her protectress; although, if we are to credit Her Grace, she was treated under her roof with as much kindness as if she had been her own sister.

On the death of a bed-chamber woman of the Princess of Denmark, the vacant place was bestowed on the lady in question, at the request of the reigning favourite.\* The younger daughter was made laundress to the Duke of Gloucester; and, when His Highness died, Lady Marlborough first obtained for her a pension of 200*l.* per annum out of the privy-purse, which was afterwards advantageously commuted for a sum of money, to purchase an annuity. She finally became deputy to the privy-purse when her sister had supplanted the common benefactress of the whole family.

The elder brother, by the same interest, obtained a place in the Custom-House, from Lord Godolphin; and, when he was advanced to a better situation, a relation of the Duke of Marlborough was bound, for his fidelity, to the amount of 2000*l.*

"His (younger) brother," says Her Grace, " (whom the bottle-men afterwards called honest Jack Hill) was a tall boy, whom I clothed, for he was all in rags, and put to school at St. Albans, to one Mr. James, who had been an usher under Dr. Busby, at Westminster. And, whenever I went to St. Albans, I sent for him, and was as kind to him as if he had been my own child. After he had learned what he could there, a vacancy happening of page of honour to the Prince of Denmark, His Highness was pleased at my request to take him. I

\* Lady Marlborough, afterwards a duchess.

† Querry, *Three-bottle men*.

afterwards



afterwards got my Lord Marlborough to make him groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Gloucester. And, although my lord always said that Jack Hill was good for nothing, yet, to oblige me, he made him his aid-de-camp, and afterwards gave him a regiment. But it was his sister's (Mrs. Masham's) interest that raised him to be a general, and to command in that ever-memorable expedition to Quebec: I had no share in doing him these honors. To finish what I have to say upon this subject—when Mr. Harley thought it useful to attack the Duke of Marlborough in parliament, this Quebec general, this honest Jack Hill, this once-ragged boy whom I clothed, happening to be sick in bed, was nevertheless persuaded by his sister to get up, wrap himself in warmer clothes than those I had given him, and to go to the house to vote against the duke. I may here add," continues Her Grace, "that even the husband of Mrs. Masham had several obligations to me. It was at my instance he was first made a page, then a query (equerry), and afterwards groom of the bed chamber to the prince, for all which he thanked me as for favors procured by my means."

It was a long while before the old favorite could believe the treachery of the new one. The latter became shy, and reserved indeed, but this was attributed to "her peculiar moroseness of temper;" and, although she concealed her marriage, which occurred privately in 1707, yet this also was forgiven, notwithstanding suspicion was created by the answer of both the queen and Mrs. M.; "and, in less than a week's time, I discovered," observes our noble author, "that my cousin was become an absolute favorite; that the queen herself was present at her marriage in Dr. Arbuthnot's lodgings, at which time Her Majesty had called for a round sum out of the privy purse; that Mrs. Masham came often to the queen, when the prince was a-sleep, and was generally two hours every day in private with her: and I likewise then discovered, beyond all dispute, Mr. Harley's correspondence and interest at court, by means of this woman. I was struck with astonishment at such an instance of ingratitude, and should not have believed it, if there had been any reason for doubting. It became easy now to decypher many particulars, which had hitherto remained mysterious, and my reflection quickly brought to my mind many passages which had seemed odd, and unac-

countable, but had left no impressions of suspicion or jealousy. Particularly I remembered that a long while before this, being with the queen, to whom I had gone very privately by a secret passage from my lodgings to the bed-chamber, on a sudden, this woman, not knowing I was there, came in with the boldest and gayest air possible, but upon sight of me, stopped, and immediately changing her manner, and making a most solemn courtesy, "Did Your Majesty ring?" And then went out again. This singular behaviour needed no interpreter now, to make it understood."

The Duchess of M. was confounded at finding a rival in the person of her own cousin, and a bed-chamber woman; while the duke, as appears from one of his letters, dated "Meldest, June 5, 1707," was paralysed in the arms of victory, at hearing the ascendancy of an obscure female, and the consequent triumph of his numerous enemies, whose agent she was. He advised his consort, however, to temporise; but this was not suitable to her haughty spirit; on the contrary, she wrote a letter, in the autumn of that same year, to Mrs. Masham, replete with reproaches, to which the following is an answer, dictated as she supposes, by the queen.

*Windsor, September 24, 1707.*

"While I was expecting a message from Your Grace, to wait upon you according to your commands, last night I received a letter which surprises me no less than it afflicts me, because it lays a most heavy charge upon me, of an undutiful behaviour to Your Grace. Her Majesty was pleased to tell me that you was angry with me for not acquainting you with my marriage. I did believe, after so general a pardon, that Your Grace would think no more of that. I am very confident, by the expression of your letter, that somebody has told some malicious lie of me to Your Grace, from which it is impossible for me to vindicate myself till I know the crime I am accused of. I am sure, madam, your goodness cannot deny me what the meanest may ask the greatest, I mean justice to know my accuser. Without that all friendship must be at the mercy of every malicious liar, as they all who have so barbarously and unjustly brought me under your displeasure, the greatest unhappiness that could have befallen me; I therefore make it my most humble request to Your Grace, that, if ever I had the least share of your friendship, you would be pleased to give me that parting token to let me know who this wicked person is, and then I do not doubt, but I shall make it plain how much they have wronged me, as well as imposed upon Your Grace.

Grace. As my affliction is very great, let me hear from you, and believe me, what I really am,

Madam,

Your Grace's most humble  
and faithful Servant,  
A. HILL."

Notwithstanding this humble but hypocritical letter, Mr. Secretary Harley was enabled, through this very lady's means, to undermine Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Marlborough. On this they both intimated to the Queen that they would quit her service. But Mrs. Masham appears to have secured full hold of Her Majesty's affections; and, on a personal conference taking place, the Duchess was astonished "to see a woman who she had raised out of the dust, put on such a superior air, and give an assurance by way of consolation, *that the Queen would always be very kind to her.*" Soon after this Mrs. M.'s triumph was complete, and that too in the eyes of the whole court; for, the Duchess having ordered all Her Majesty's jewels to be new-set and arranged in a manner consonant to her taste, the *new* favorite prevailed upon her mistress not only to dislike, but even to refuse, to wear them.

On the death of the Earl of Essex, in 1709-10, the Queen ordered the Duke of Marlborough to give his regiment to General Hill; but His Grace refused to confer such a favor on Mrs. Masham's brother; and, on the Queen's persevering, he withdrew from the council board; on this he was recalled, and left at liberty to dispose of the vacancy in any manner most agreeable to himself. But, notwithstanding this, *Jack Hill* obtained a pension of 1000*l.* per annum, and both he and Mr. Masham, notwithstanding their inexperience, were elevated to the rank of general officers, over the heads of many brave men, who had frequently risked their lives in Her Majesty's service. In short, the influence of the *new* favorite had become so conspicuous, that a threat was issued, that a parliamentary investigation into her conduct would take place, and this contributed not a little to keep the Whigs in place for some time longer. But they were at length turned out: the Duchess of Marlborough resigned; and, to complete her mortification, one of the officers that attached her immediately to the queen's person, was bestowed on her more fortunate rival. This lady now enjoyed the

whole of Her Majesty's confidence, through Harley, who had been for a time disgraced, on her account, returned once more to the council board, obtained the peerage for him, and finally enabled him to make that treaty for which he was imprisoned in the Tower, and only escaped from impeachment by accident.

So great was the influence of Mrs. Masham, that she appears to have had no small concern in the treaty of Utrecht. She also kept up a confidential correspondence with M. Mesnager, the plenipotentiary of Louis XIV. and was notoriously devoted to the interests of the court of St. Germaine's.

But this was not all, for, having formerly patronised her cousin Harley, who, in consequence of her favour, had obtained the earldoms of Oxford and Mortimer; she afterwards, in 1713-1714, procured the ascendancy for Bolingbroke his enemy; and her royal mistress, but a few months before her death, took away the treasurer's staff from the former, and elevated the latter to the summit of power.

After this, it is almost unnecessary to add, that Mrs. Masham acquired great wealth, and bequeathed an immense fortune to her family.

#### THE EARL OF ROCHESTER

Was at one time a great favorite with Queen Mary, to whom he was related, and is supposed, if he did not create, at least to have fomented, the quarrel between her and her sister the Princess Anne of Denmark. This nobleman was so fond of dinners, that he begged them of the West-country mayors, during a tour, seemingly undertaken for that purpose; while his love of grandeur was evinced by his making a servant precede him bare-headed with the treasurer's staff.

His letters were so full of compliment, and so involved, that it was difficult to decypher the meaning; while, although a proud man, any one but a courtier, judging from the style, would have thought him full of humility.

Notwithstanding Queen Anne had no reason to be fond of him, yet she retained him in the government of the sister island. "My Lord Rochester was, I think," says the Duchess of Marlborough, "the first of the Tory leaders that discovered a deep discontent with the queen and her administration. Before the end of the year he resigned the lieutenancy of Ireland in great wrath, upon Her Majesty's



jesty's being so unreasonable as to press him to go hither to attend the affairs of that kingdom, which greatly needed his presence. For, as the revenue which had been formerly granted was out, it was necessary to call a parliament, in order to grant another supply; and a parliament could not be held without a lord-lieutenant! But, when the queen represented these things to him, he told her, with great insolence, that he would not go into Ireland *though she would give the country to him and his son*; so that he seems to have accepted the first only that he might reign in Ireland by the ministry of his brother Keightley, as he hoped to do in England in person. Nor could he after his resignation overcome his anger so far as to wait upon the queen (Anne), or to go to the council; which she observing, ordered, after some time, that he should no more be summoned, saying, 'it was not reasonable my Lord Rochester should come to council only when he pleased.'

No sooner was the Earl of Rochester out of place than he discovered that *the church was in imminent peril*. Soon after this he also found out that the state was in equal peril, and accordingly moved the House of Lords for an invitation being sent to the Princess Sophia of Hanover to come over to defend both.

As Queen Anne was always governed by the favorite of the day, the Earl of Rochester became odious to her during the Whig administration, that prevailed in the earlier and more brilliant period of her reign, because he was detested by the Duchess of Marlborough; but no sooner did Mrs. Masham and the Tories prevail, than she began to cherish this nobleman, who had been one of her most inveterate enemies.

#### LORD HAVERSHAM.

To this nobleman, a great Tory, who flourished in the reign of Queen Anne, we are indebted perhaps for the first printed debates, edited by the orators themselves. He is represented by the Duchess of Marlborough, (in the Account of her Conduct, p. 151.) "as a great speech-maker and publisher of his speeches, and who was become the mouth of the (Tory) party for any extraordinary alarm."

It was he who moved for the Princess Sophia's being invited to England, "as a thing necessary for the preservation of the Protestant religion." He soon after waited on the queen, and tried to frighten

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her with the bugbear of the Whigs having entered into a plot to bring over the electoral prince, as if this had been more disagreeable to her majesty than his own proposed address, to invite his highness's grandmother, who was then the next heir and immediate successor to the crown of England.

Even this nobleman, on account of his avowed Tory principles, was secretly cherished by Anne, who is supposed to have conceived the design of choosing for a successor her own brother, whom she did not esteem, instead of the Elector of Hanover, for whom likewise she entertained a personal antipathy.

#### THE EARL OF CLARENDON,

Notwithstanding his alliance with James II. complained, in a letter to the Princess of Denmark, that she had gone and put herself under the protection of the Prince of Orange, "without having told him of a thing he liked so well, that he might have a share in it." It would also appear from the Duchess of Marlborough's "Account of her Conduct," p. 18, that he was earnest to have King James sent to the Tower, in a consultation held at Windsor.

This nobleman had great influence with Queen Mary, and at times with Queen Anne, to whom indeed he was nearly allied, and is supposed to have wished the dismissal of Lady Churchill, that he might then be able to govern both sisters.

#### THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON, HIS WIFE,

Was first lady of the bed-chamber to the Princess Anne of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne. "This lady," says the favorite, in her Account of her Conduct, p. 10, "though they agreed very well together, by her discourse and manner could not possibly recommend herself to so young a mistress: for she looked like a mad-woman, and talked like a scholar."

#### ROBERT HARLEY, FIRST EARL OF OXFORD AND MORTIMER.

Harley was descended from an ancient family; and, in this point of view, obtained but little additional honor from the two noblest titles that a sovereign of England could bestow, although the one of them designated the most ancient of our universities, and the other had been formerly annexed in some measure to the

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blood

blood royal. Those who delight in the vain details connected with pedigree, are at liberty to decide whether his ancestors took their name from Arlai, in *Franche Compté*, according to Moreri, or from Hursla, a barbarous Latin word, signifying a wood, according to Spelman and Llwyd. Certain it is, that the Harleys were long settled in the counties adjoining to Wales, and during the reign of Edward I. Robert de Harley obtained in marriage, Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Brian de Brampton, by which alliance a large estate accrued to the family. Two fortunate circumstances tended to the preservation of their property in after-times, as they declared for Charles II. a little before the Restoration, and joined William III. at the Revolution.

Robert Harley, of whom we now treat, was born in Bow-street, Covent Garden, on December 5, 1661, and educated under the Rev. Mr. Birch, at Shelton, near Burford, Oxfordshire, whose private school was remarkable for producing at the same time, a \*Lord High Treasurer, †a Lord High Chancellor, ‡a Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and ten Members of the House of Commons, who were all contemporaries, both at school and in parliament.

On the landing of the Prince of Orange, his father, Sir Edward Harley, who had been governor of Dunkirk during the reign of Charles II. sent him and his brother to tender his and their services to His Highness. Soon after the accession he was chosen a member of parliament, and first distinguished himself in 1690 and 1691, by bringing in and carrying two bills, the one for the better ease of sheriffs in the passing of their accounts, and the other for preventing of false musters in the army. In 1694 he was also ordered by the house to prepare an act "for the frequent making and calling of parliaments." Six years after this he was chosen speaker, and enjoyed that distinguished dignity during three successive parliaments.

Mr. Harley was the first, and we believe the only person, who ever united this laborious office with that of secretary of state, which required then, as now, an infinite variety of details, wholly incompatible with any other department whatever: but the secret history of this bu-

siness is, that the speakership was at that period an office of high honor, but of little profit.

At first, Harley passed for a Whig, and courted the protection of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, as well as of Sunderland and Godolphin, with great assiduity. There is still extant a letter from him to the first of these celebrated personages, written in a style of servility and adulation, that would not be either uttered or tolerated during the present age. He also pretended to be, "without prejudices, and without partialities;" promised to devote himself to the service of the ruling party; asserted, that he had no interested views of his own, and engaged to retain an everlasting gratitude for the honors conferred on him. But all these professions were either forgotten by himself, or swept away by the torrent of his ambition; since no sooner did an opening present itself, than he set up for himself, and forgot, as usual, his political creator.

It was by the patronage of an obscure woman, who at that time regulated the destinies both of England and of Europe, that Mr. Harley became lord treasurer and an earl: Mrs. Masham was the *lever*, and Anne the *fulcrum*, by means of which he removed the Whig ministry, and ennobled himself. To this lady, he happened to be related, and after ousting one \*cousin, with the most unrelenting antipathy, she made the fortune of another, by means of a zeal that proved the warmth, and a prodigality of favours that demonstrated the influence, of her character and intrigues.

On Tuesday, May 29, 1711, being the anniversary of the nativity and restoration of Charles II. Harley was nominated prime minister; on which occasion, attended by the Dukes of Newcastle, Buckingham, Shrewsbury, Somerset, Ormond, Beaufort, Schomberg, Queensberry, and Hamilton; and the Earls of Northampton, Rivers, Winchelsea, Scarsdale, Clarendon, Cardigan, Rochester, Anglesey, Yarmouth, Jersey, Poulett, Cholmondeley, Marr, and London, all Tory noblemen, he took the usual oaths in the Court of Chancery. Sir Simon Harcourt, the lord-keeper, addressed him in a manner characteristic of both of himself and of that period.

"My Lord Oxford,

"The queen, who does every thing with the greatest wisdom, has given a proof of it

\* Earl of Oxford.

† Lord Harcourt.

‡ Lord Trevor.

\* Old Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.



in the honours which she has lately conferred on you, which are exactly suited to your deserts and qualifications.

"My Lord,

"The title which you now bear, could not have been so justly placed on any other of her majesty's subjects. Some of that ancient blood which fills your veins, is derived from the Veres, &c.

"My Lord,

"The high station of lord treasurer of Great Britain, to which her majesty has called you, is the just reward of your eminent services. You have been the great instrument of restoring public credit, and relieving this nation from the heavy pressure and ignominy of an immense debt, under which it languished; and you are now entrusted with the power of securing us from a relapse into the same ill state, out of which you have rescued us. This great office, my lord, is every way worthy of you, &c."

In a short time, however, the star of Oxford became depressed, while that of his rival Bolingbroke acquired the ascendant. No sooner did his cousin Masham desert his interests, than his power and authority were undermined, and the vain threats uttered by him at the council-board, in presence of the queen, "that he would have some people as humble, as when he first took them up," showed the ranklings of an ill-fated ambition, rather than the dictates of prudence. He was afterwards impeached by the Commons, but acquitted by his Peers, in 1717, and died in 1724.

Lord Oxford, although he deserted the Whigs, and became the leader of the

Tories, was yet liberal enough to allow, "that the former were most successful in making proselytes of men of thought and understanding; whilst the latter enlisted under their banners, those who were dissipated and profligate; and looked no farther than the surface of things."

The stab which he received from the hand of the Sieur de Guiscard, by conferring popularity on his character and administration, proved one of the most seasonable, as well as fortunate, events in his life. He was a great collector of books, &c. and his manuscripts, now preserved in the British Museum, form a most curious, as well as valuable, series of interesting documents. He was a patron of men of letters, such as Swift, Arbuthnot, and Pope; who praised him in public, ridiculed his little failings among themselves, and gave him salutary and honest counsel in private. After all, this once-celebrated statesman, so dear at one period to Queen Anne, who cherished him as the saviour of his country, and her own deliverer from Whig tyranny, is chiefly indebted to the most harmonious of our poets, for any little remnant of his still-existing reputation. The following is by far too flattering a character:

"A soul supreme, in each hard instance try'd,

Above all pain, all anger, and all pride;  
The rage of power, the blast of public breath,  
The lust of lucre, and the dread of death."

## Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

### HENKE'S ERASMUS.

Professor Henke, of Helmstadt, translated into German Burigni's Life of Erasmus, in 1782; and attached many notes illustrative of the connection maintained by Erasmus with Faber, Hutten, and other contemporary men of talent. Whenever Jortin's Life of this writer is reprinted in England, many of these notes would deserve transplantation.

### THEOLOGIC DIFFICULTY.

In a book of travels, entitled, *Briefe eines reisenden Franzosen*, the author accompanies a friend to hear some professor, who was giving a course of theologic lectures at Vienna, and who undertook to argue this singular point of casuistry: Suppose there to have been Pre-Adamites, a distinct, a negro, race of men,

into whose cities Cain was banished, would this race be tainted with original sin, and require a share of the benefit of the precious blood of the atonement?

### FIRST EUROPEAN COINS.

According to D'Ancarville's *Recherches sur les Progrès des Arts de la Grèce*, the first money was struck there (c. iii.) by Phidon, of Argos, a contemporary of Lycurgus, and was so made as to be separable into eight parts.

### BON MOT.

A lady was blamed for being too severe upon fools:—I feel, said she, it is being wanting to the public. (*C'est manquer au public.*)

### DECREE OF THE CONVOCATION.

In a convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury, held on the 5th of May, 1421, a decree was made, "that

"that a bishop's barber should not demand a fee from those who received holy orders from the bishop." It should seem as if the ordination were paid for, and the tonsure given in.

ORIGINAL LETTER from the REV. WILLIAM LAW, the celebrated Nonjuring Clergyman; addressed to a Friend who had presented him with some Political Books.\*

KINGSCLIFF, April 2, 1759.

Dear Sir,

With gratitude I acknowledge the receipt of your generous present, and the favour of your kind letter, which I was glad to see written by your own hand. The two books you are so kind to bestow upon me, I thankfully receive, and suppose them to be very good of their kind, and seasonably adapted to the state of the times. But, as to myself, I have no ability to meditate much on such books. Reading is eating, therefore I only read such books as are food suited to the hunger that is in me; I leave learning to the learned, and reasoning to those that seek help from it: Hebrew grammars, and Hebrew roots, are of no more use with me, than the water that could be drawn from Jacob's well. "If any man thirst, (saith Christ) let him come unto me and drink, and from him shall flow rivers of living waters. All my religion and reading are devoted to this heavenly spirit of Christ within me, loving, praying, thirsting for nothing but this water of Heaven, that the meek, humble, patient, suffering, heavenly spirit of the Lamb of God, may be born in me.

I remain, Sir,

Your affectionate friend,  
WILLM. LAW.

#### CONFESSION OF A CONFESSOR.

Vittor Amadeo, king of Sardinia, told the minister Passerani, that his confessor, a Jesuit, being at the point of death, thus addressed him:—"Sire, I have been loaded with your kindness, and wish to express my gratitude—never take a Jesuit confessor—ask me no reasons, for I will give you none."

#### ANECDOTE.

Our William the Third, while stadtholder, went to a Dutch theatre, in which a prologue, very full of his praise, was begun. "Silence that spouter, said he, scowling, does he take me for the king of France?"

\* Obligingly transmitted to the Editor by Mr. James Comme, of High Wycombe.

#### TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph used in France was invented by Don Gautier, a monk of the order of Citeaux; who, in 1781, laid his plan before Condorcet, Milly, Franklin, and other men of science, and obtained the sanction of their approbation. The then government heard, admired, and neglected the invention.

ORIGINAL LETTER of SIR ISAAC NEWTON to LORD TOWNSHEND.\*

My Lord,

I know nothing of Edmund Metcalf, convicted at Derby assizes, of counterfeiting the *coyne*; but since, he is very evidently convicted, I am humbly of opinion that it's better to let him suffer, then to venture his going on to counterfeit the coin, and to teach others to do so until he can be convicted again. For these people very seldom leave off, and it's difficult to detect them. I say this with most humble submission to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> pleasure, and remain,

My Lord,

Your lord<sup>sh</sup> most humble and obedient servant,

Mint Office,  
Aug. 25, 1724.  
Lord Townshend.

IS. NEWTON.

#### AUTOBAPTISM.

A case occurs in the Methodist Magazine of a pious Christian, who, suspecting that adult baptism might be essential to salvation, and yet not wishing to belong to the Congregational Baptists, went to a river, undressed, walked into the water, and therein baptised himself, pronouncing aloud the scriptural formula, "I, Thomas Self, baptise me, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." Dr. Adam Clarke solemnly applauds this self-baptizer, and prefers his conduct to that of persons who, being similarly tempted, have joined the Baptists, and have suffered their immersion to be exhibited in the temple, which he calls "glorying in the flesh," an expression more applicable to the baptism recommended in Sir Thomas More's Utopia, than to the usual English rite.

#### ACOUSTIC TUNNELS.

Don Gautier, the inventor of the telegraph, also suggested a method of forwarding articulate sound to a great distance. He proposed to build horizontal tunnels, widening at the remoter extremity; and found that, at the dis-

\* Obligingly communicated by Mr. Thomas Wright, of Leominster.



tance of four hundred fathoms, the ticking of a watch could be heard far better than close to the ear. He calculated, that a series of such tunnels would convey a message nine hundred miles in an hour; as voice can, in like manner, be magnified. In cathedrals, or public squares, where the audience is too large for the orator, some such apparatus might, he thinks, be tried with advantage. The hollow colossal idols of the Egyptians and Orientals, are thought to have answered the purpose of speaking-trumpets, in proclaiming public edicts to assembled multitudes; and why not try an invisible preacher in christian churches?

#### IRISH PARKS.

The *hedges* are placed on the side of the road, *opposite to the entrance*, and the park detached from the mansion-house.

#### HUNGARIAN POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS.

Townson says, that he observed the ladies, after blowing their noses with their fingers, wipe them on the sleeves and skirts of the coats of their beaux.

#### SCOTCH SALUTATION.

The North Briton at Auld Reeky, frequently greets his friend with "Weel, Donald, is na this a *fine cauld rainy morning*?" Indeed is it, Sandy, a *fine cauld rainy morning*.

#### FROG-EATING.

Frogs at Vienna are a great delicacy. Both the edible (*esculenta*;) and the common frog, (*temporaria*;) are eaten, but the latter is much less esteemed, as its flesh is not so white. The hind legs are in most request. Two pairs of them cost about three half-pence. They are therefore by no means a cheap dish. The fore-legs and livers are mostly used for soup. These poor animals are brought from the country, thirty or forty thousand at a time, and sold to the great dealers, who have conservatories of them. These are large holes, four or five feet deep, dug in the ground, the mouth of which is covered with a board, and with straw in severe weather. In the hard frosts they never become quite torpid, when in these conservatories. There are only three dealers; and most of those which are brought to the market are ready for the cook.

#### SNAIL-EATING.

They are eaten in Germany, boiled, fried in butter, and sometimes stuffed

with forced meat. The *sliminess* is considered as the greatest delicacy, and therefore remains after dressing. Snails close the list of *maigre dishes*, but they are not eaten from economy, seven of them being charged at the *Traiteur's*, the same as a plate of veal, or beef.

#### CHATEAU DE CAPRICE.

This is a small building erected by the late empress of Germany. The ground-floor contains a little kitchen and a billiard-room; the girandole of which represents a collection of *balls and dice*, while the foot of the table assumes the shape of *battledores* and *shuttle-cocks*, and the chairs, that of *cards*. In an adjoining room, are stuffed dogs, monkeys, birds, and other animals. A winding stair-case, lighted by windows of painted glass, leads to the floor above. One of the rooms of it is *papered entirely with printed music*. The cellar, by way of contradiction, is at *the top of the house*, and, besides casks of wine, contains several grotesque figures.

#### DEAF AND DUMB.

Dr. Gall, the celebrated physician, after the experience of some years, ascertained this curious fact: that children born deaf and dumb, and afflicted with pulmonary complaints, recover their health by acquiring the power of speech. Hence, it should seem, that this gift is not less necessary to the constitutional strength, than to the happiness of man.

#### MARENGO.

The field where this bloody contest took place is not properly a plain, but an unenclosed, open, level, space of ground, cultivated every where, the high road excepted. There are rows of trees, (principally mulberries,) in the trunks of which balls are still discernible. Near these trees the battle was fought. The village of Marengo, adjoining on the right of the road to Genoa, consists of only eight or nine scattered houses, of wretched appearance. In one of them, which stands nearest to the high-road, and the attached farm-yard, the combat raged with peculiar violence, and the French and Austrians dispossessed each other of the spot several times in the course of the day. Dessaix was killed a few yards from this house; and a pillar, not such as the event deserves, but a shabby paltry one, records the fact.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## OENONE TO PARIS,

*Attempted in English Verse from the Epistles of Ovid.*

By HENRY SIDDONS.

## THE ARGUMENT.

WHEN Hecuba, the daughter of Cisseus and wife of Priam, was with child, she dreamed that she was delivered of a burning torch, by which all Troy was consumed. The terrified Priam consulted the Oracle, and received for reply, that he would have a son, who would prove the destruction of his country; and counselled him to have the infant destroyed so soon as it was born. The queen was delivered of a child, afterwards called Paris; and, moved by maternal affection, gave him to the king's shepherds to be educated in obscurity. When he advanced in life, he fell in love with the nymph Oenone,—as some say, married her. But when Juno, Pallas, and Venus, contended for beauty, and the golden apple, which was to be given to the fairest, Jupiter referred the dispute to the decision of Paris. Juno strove to bribe him with empire, Pallas with wisdom; but Venus, promising him the loveliest woman in the world, carried the prize. Afterwards Paris was acknowledged and beloved by his father, sailed to Sparta, and, having seduced Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of the country, brought her to Troy. The deserted Oenone, finding herself thus treated, is supposed to write this epistle to Paris, complaining of his perfidy, and persuading him to restore Helen to her husband and her country.

SAY, wilt thou read? or ah! will Helen chide

The falt'ring words of a deserted bride?  
Read, I beseech thee, 'tis no hostile name,  
No blood-stain'd lines from curs'd Mycenæ's land;

But lost Oenone, from the Phrygian plains,  
Of broken vows and slighted love complains.

What god opposes to a love like mine?  
Oh, say what demon chang'd a heart like thine?

What we *deserve* with patience we may bear,

But mis'ry *underv'ld* augments despair.  
Oh, 'twas not thus when proudly I could trace

A river-god in my resplendent race;  
When, laying all the pomp of birth aside,  
My proudest title was thy happy bride!  
When you, tho' Priam's blood enrich'd your veins,

Was then the loveliest of our rural swains:—

You know 'tis true.—My lib'ral soul forget  
All vain distinction, and combin'd our lot.  
We oft beneath the shadowy trees have lain,

And seen our flocks run brousing o'er the plain;

And oft, when stretch'd beneath some mountain's brow,

Pluck'd the ripe fruit from off the bending bough.

Who shew'd thee how with wily skill to trace

The flying stag thro' all the devious chace?

Oft thy companion have I spread the snare,

Or fondly follow'd, with assiduous care,

The panting hounds that snuff'd the morning air.

The wounded rinds on ev'ry well-known tree,

Proclaim the passion you avow'd for me;

Carv'd by your knife, the letters still proclaim

How dearly *once* you priz'd my very name;

And, as the bark increases, even so

I see the letters with the branches grow:

Still widening, may they spread to mortal eyes,

Assert my wrongs, and to my title rise.

Know'st thou a poplar, once the garden's pride,

Now lonely bending by the fountain's side?

Musing on that, with fond regret I mark

The verse imprinted on its rugged bark.

Flourish, blest Poplar! object of my care,

These lines upon your sides impress'd you bear:—

*When Paris lives Oenone to forego,*

*Let Xanthus change his course, and backward flow!*

Xanthus, start back! Streams, cease your silv'ry reign!—

Paris HAS left Oenone to complain!

Sad rose the morning, and from thence I date

Thy love now chang'd to coldness or to hate.—

When Juno and the laughter-loving Queen

In naked grace on Ida's top were seen;

When Pallas too her helmet laid aside,

Forgot her decency and lost her pride;

When you to me the fatal strife confess'd,

Sad fears ran thrilling thro' my troubled breast;

With wildness I consulted all the seers,

And all the matrons, rev'rend for their years;

Misfortunes gather'd—soon I heard the stroke

That fell'd, with thund'ring crash, the tow'ring oak.

The



The planks are form'd—a fleet at anchor  
rides;  
The waves now glitter at the vessels'  
sides!  
Parting you wept!—Yes, own the gen'rous  
tear!  
You need not blush, that *once* you *deated*  
*here!*  
Your present love, your Helen, well may  
claim  
The crimson pledge that burns the cheek  
with shame.  
Yes; as you wept, you mark'd my swelling  
eyes,  
And mingl'd tears with tears, and sighs with  
sighs!  
Not round the oak the tendrils of the vine,  
With such a filial fondness seems to twine,  
As then your arms and lips were press'd to  
mine!  
Oft in the laugh your gay companions  
join'd,  
When you complain'd of the detaining wind;  
The gales were gentle,—as they felt my  
woe,  
How often did your lips with kisses glow!  
And from your lips what falt'ring murmurs  
fell,  
How the words trembl'd as you bade fare-  
well!—  
Now the sail swells upon the topmost  
mast,  
The ruff'd canvas flutters with the blast;  
The billows lash'd divide, the gales in-  
crease,  
The whitening foam now boils upon the  
seas;—  
I, on the shore, with bursting heart bewail,  
The cords dissolv'd in air, the less'ning sail;  
And, when at last the vessel disappears,  
The sands are moisten'd with my falling  
tears!

## SECOND PART.

THE Nereids green I pray for thy return;  
Thou com'st, but only com'st to make me  
mourn.  
My prayers are heard, I see thee here once  
more,  
But with another you have sought the  
shore!  
A mount there is, which, from its cloud-  
capp'd height,  
Commands of Ocean's waste the boundless  
sight;  
And, in triumphant grandeur, there divides  
The roaring waves that break around its  
sides.  
From thence, as stretching forth with anxious  
eye,  
The well-known colours of your bark I  
spy!  
Joy fills my breast, in extacy I rave,  
And long'd to plunge into the tardy wave.  
While I delay with anxious doubt I saw  
The stately vessel to the harbour draw.  
At length the boat obeys the loud command,  
The vessel cuts the wave—the sailors land.

My bursting heart with indignation warm,  
Beheld in gay attire a female form;  
Nor did the malice of my fortune rest  
With this curs'd sight, *she bung upon your*  
*breast!*

Then with sad shrieks I pierc'd the pitying  
air,  
Beat my poor bosom, rent my scatter'd  
hair;

Ida re-echo'd with the plaintive sound,  
My native rocks in my own tears were  
drown'd.

Ah, so may *Helen* rave, her fate deplore,  
And feel those pangs she gave to me  
before!

Now the adultress has the power to please,  
Now she pursues thee thro' the dang'rous  
seas;

For thee deserts her lord—Yet, ah! forbear,  
Reflect upon my *love*, retrace my care,  
When a poor lowly swain your flocks you  
led,

Oenone thought you worthy of her bed;  
No, 'tis not wealth, nor all its gaudy toys,  
A love more pure my gen'rous heart em-  
ploys.

Your father Priam, on the regal throne,  
Need never blush his daughter's name to  
own,

Nor your great mother, Hecuba, deny  
A *Nymph* united with her progeny.

My birth is noble, nor can I disgrace,  
The kings who from my name their line may  
trace;

This hand which cull'd the flow'ret in the  
field,

Cannot degrade the sceptre it shall wield.  
Despise me not, 'cause in the summer ray,  
Beneath the beech-tree shade, with thee I  
lay;

The purple canopy would grace my head,  
By birth entitl'd to a royal bed.  
My love is safe, it brings no fierce alarms,  
No vengeful chiefs by me are rous'd to  
arms;

Helen, the soldier red with wrath prepares,  
To drag from hence, or wage *eternal* wars,  
*War* is the wreath with which she binds  
your head,

*Strife* is the joy her cursed love has bred;

Demand of *Hector* if you should restore

This smiling ruin to the Spartan shore.

Ask of Deiphobus! the Grecian seers!

Consult their wisdom and obey their years.

Ask what the grave Antenor would advise,

Whom time and sober learning have made  
wise;

Ask of your aged sire! 'tis vile! 'tis base!

To stab your country for a lovely face.

Her husband, with the gods upon his side,

Will urge the war for his unworthy bride,

Oh! if thou'rt wise, believe not Helen true,

Who gave so soon her honor up to you.

As now Atrides, by fierce passion fed,

Curses her charms and his dishonor'd bed,

So shall you execrate her fickle flame,

No art can e'er retrieve a lost good name.

Already

Already her's is gone.—Perhaps you'll cry,  
She *loves me*.—Trust not to the ready lie,  
She *loves*!—so once she to Atreides said,  
Now on a widow'd couch his limbs are  
laid.

Oh blest Andromache! 'tis your's to prove  
The softest blessings of connubial love,  
Thou, fickle youth, art lighter than the  
breeze,  
Or leaves that drop from the autumnal  
trees;

Thou art more light than is the wavy corn,  
Dry'd by the sun-beam of the burning  
morn.

Well I remember in such strains as these,  
Cassandra, mad as winds, or raging seas,  
Thy prophetic sister first arous'd my care,  
And, as she shriek'd, wild flow'd her golden  
hair:

“Forbear, Oenone, hold your feeble hand,  
What grains are these you scatter on the  
sand;

Vain is your toil—alas! your task forego,  
The ox shall never plough the land you sow;  
A Grecian heifer comes, who will destroy,  
In one prodigious ruin, *thee* and *Troy*!  
Forbid it *Io*!—ah! his sails appear,  
Ye guardian gods, if Illion e'er was dear,  
Now hurl your bolts her tott'ring tow'rs to  
save,

And plunge the fatal vessel in the wave;  
Ah! should he ever gain the Phrygian shore,  
The sea-green wave will blush with Trojan  
gore.”

## CONCLUSION.

By these wild ravings ev'ry one dismay'd,  
Swift from the palace tore the shrieking  
maid.

Too true a prophet she to me has prov'd,  
A foreign heifer crops the plains I lov'd;  
Whate'er her beauty, still her heart is base,  
She quits her gods, her husband, and her  
race.

First Theseus, if I not mistake the name,  
Enjoy'd her person with a lawless flame;  
From his unworthy love for once preserv'd,  
To added crimes her beauty was reserv'd;  
If you demand whence I the secret drew,  
*Love* can pierce all—and do not I love you?  
Perhaps you'll say, 'twas violence and force,  
Betray'd her youth to such a guilty course:—  
She, who so often to such force gives way,  
Yields up herself at length a *willing prey*;  
Oenone, wretched, must her sorrows prove,  
A chaste sad wife to an inconstant love.  
But that I doat, I glory in the chain,  
By your own laws I might my freedom  
gain;

The nimble-footed satyrs seek my love,  
In woodlands hid I from their vows remove;  
The horned Faunus, wreathed with the vine,  
Bids echoing Ida with his passion join;  
Apollo too, great Illion's lofty sire,  
Strikes strains of love upon his golden lyre;  
He first pursu'd me in the mazy chase,  
And forc'd me shrieking to a god's embrace;

His heavenly face, with furious hand, I  
scarr'd,

Tore his bright locks as to the last I warr'd,  
Nor as the price of violated fame,  
A base reward of lucre did I claim.  
Sordid the wretch who has her honor sold,  
For gewgaw trinkets, or for barren gold;  
He held me worthy of a nobler dow'r,  
And gave the art of medicine to my pow'r;  
Whatever herb, or flower that gently blooms,  
And sheds Hygeia's blessings, Health's per-  
fumes,

I know to trace.—But yet, alas, how vain  
Is boasted science to relieve my pain!  
Skill'd as I am, no wisdom can relieve,  
By my own knowledge I myself deceive.  
Apollo once by Jove's red thunder hurl'd,  
Fed flocks and herds upon the lower world:  
There in a shepherd's simple form he came,  
And from these eyes he caught a guilty  
flame:

But, ah! the health which Flora or the Pow'rs,  
Who deck the morn with dew-bespangl'd  
flow'rs:

What from a god I never could receive,  
That health, that happiness, 'tis *thine* to  
give;

You *can*, you *will*, I claim thee by desert,  
Have pity on a woman's broken heart!  
No gore-dy'd spears in Grecian's hands I  
bring,

With thee, my love, I pass'd youth's early  
spring,

With thee I wish to heave my latest sigh,  
Content with thee to *live*, or with thee *die*.

## THE BROKEN-EYED NEEDLE.

**A**DIEU my friend, thy work is done,  
The rising nor the setting sun  
No more shall hail thy cheerful task,  
Thy race is run, thy pleasure past;  
Thy beauteous form and lustre bright,  
No more will cheer my aching sight;  
No more thou'lt lead, with wanton ease,  
The varied silk, the sight to please,  
Or trace the boundaries of the earth,  
Or give the lovely blossom birth;  
The rent may now for thee remain,  
And Strephon sigh for shirts in vain.  
But I must now a changeling be,  
Prefer another now to thee;  
Alas! thy usefulness is o'er,  
'Tis idle to lament thee more.—  
Oh, no! by generous pity led,  
Though lost my eye, pray give a head,\*  
Companion still of all thy care  
I'll pin thy work with neatest air,  
Nor envious nor jealous rest,  
Tho' others, by thy fingers prest,  
Perform the task that erst was mine  
When whole and brilliant I was thine.

CELIA.

\* Alluding to the custom of putting seal-  
ing-wax heads to broken-eyed needles.



## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

•• Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.

MR. SAMUEL BENTHAM'S, (HAMPSTEAD,) *for an Invention for a secure and economical Mode of laying Foundations, applicable to the Projection of Wharfs and Piers into deep Water.*

THE specification containing the principles on which this invention is founded, is very long, and cannot readily be abridged into the space that is allotted to it in our publication. We shall, however, attempt such an outline as will furnish the reader with sufficient information, as to the manner in which the operation is performed.

Mr. Bentham combines, above ground or water, stone, brick, or other artificially composed materials, into a number of distinct masses, or into one entire mass which shall constitute the foundation or lower part of the structure. This mass is to be placed in the required situation, without clearing away the water or ground, and without the use of cassoon or dam, and is then to be pressed down with such a degree of force, as shall be deemed sufficient to prevent the farther injurious yielding of the ground, when the superstructure shall be built up and applied to use.

In describing the method of making a wharf-wall, at a certain depth under water, that shall bear any weight it may be required to sustain, we are told that the first thing will be to ascertain, by a probe or otherwise, to what depth the ground will be penetrated by a known weight pressing upon it. The spot is next to be levelled, either by digging with a machine adapted to the purpose, or raising the lower parts by means of shingle, stones, cement, &c. to the same level with the highest. Next let hollow masses be prepared on a platform, with brick, Roman cement, &c. and made water-tight, where they are to remain till the sides and bottom be indurated; these are to be floated over the spot where the foundation is to be made, built to a certain height, viz. several feet above low-water mark, and the lower parts are to be strengthened with shingle, rubble, &c. mixed with mortar or lime; after which, the water is to be let in, and the whole sunk to the foundation. A vessel is now to be prepared, the weight of which, with the lading, is to be

greater than the supposed weight of the additional superstructure; and at the time of high water, it is to be floated over the mass already sunk, and kept in the same position till the water subsides, when it will rest on the mass, and will, by its pressure, force the foundation as low as is necessary: the same is to be done with regard to all the masses intended as the foundation. These, when placed contiguous to one another, in a proper direction, may be pressed down, and, when pressed down, may be connected before the superstructure is proceeded with; and, in some cases, it may be expedient to make these masses no larger than piles of wood. To this specification are attached several drawings, as a section and plan of a foundation mass of brickwork, for a wharf-wall in deep water: a section of a mass of brickwork to form part of an embankment, and at the same time to serve other purposes of an ordinary building, part of which shews the superstructure, and the parts gradually added to the bottom to strengthen them, as the superstructure advances. There are also figures of a section, and plan of a cylindrical mass of masonry, or brick-work, applicable for the foundation of a break-water and other purposes, and other drawings.

MR. WILLIAM GOOD'S, (LONDON,) *for an Improvement in Valves, for various Purposes.*

In the specification now before us, we have a drawing that represents a tube, or pipe, proceeding from any vessel containing water, &c. and another shewing a nozzle, or pipe, affixed to it: and these two pieces in combination constitute the shell, or external part of an apparatus, formed to serve the purpose of a cock. There is a spindle valve fitted (by grinding) to the mouth, and capable of being lifted by a lever, and which moves on a centre, or axis, by means of an external piece, or handle. There is likewise an upright pin, which, being fixed, serves to guide the valve up and down, in a vertical direction, and prevents its tilting to one side, at the same time that the upper part prevents it from removing too far from its seat. Valves, made on this principle, are applicable not only to

cocks for drawing off water on the smaller scale, but may be introduced upon a still larger, in all kinds of public water-works. The valve may be made to remain permanently open, or permanently shut, at pleasure; by making the upright pin, already described, move stiff by a spring binding: and when the apparatus is intended to regulate the filling of any vessel with water, a float may be attached to the pin or axis, by means of a lever, which shall descend by its weight, when the vessel is partly or wholly empty, and rise by its floatage, when the vessel shall be duly filled, and shall by that means produce the effect of a ball-cock, but with greater speed and certainty than can be obtained by that instrument.

This valve, we are told, by the patentee, may be adapted to any purpose; and, as the construction is simple, and the friction trifling, it is not liable to leak, nor to get out of repair, by many years use. As it requires some force to open these valves, it is not possible, through carelessness, to leave them in a state for the liquor to run out, the weight of the valve itself causes it to fall, and close the aperture the moment the hand is removed which kept it open.

**MR. RALPH SUTTON'S, (BIRMINGHAM),**  
*for an improved Self-acting Curtain,*  
*or Window-blind Rack.*

The cord in this, as in common blinds, passes over the blind at one end, and under a pulley-box at the other; but the pulley-box is moveable, and, by its being raised, or depressed, the said cord is kept to a due degree of tension. The effect is obtained by means of a spiral, or worm-spring, of hardened steel wire, one end of which is attached to the outward and fixed box, and the other to the moveable pulley-box, which slides in just proportion to the compression or expansion of the spring. The action is thus described: the cord being of such a length as when passed over the pulley of the roller-blind, and under the pulley-box, to compress the spring, the elasticity, or re-action of the latter, will necessarily keep the cord tight, and of course the blind at any degree of suspension that may be desired.

Another method is, by making the cord pass under a pulley, secured in front by an ornamental rose, attached to a moveable tube, which plays in the outward box; and, the spring having one end inserted in its lower extremity, and the other loose, coils round this tube, and,

being compressed by the motion of the rose upwards, against the under side of the top of the outer box, acts in a way similar to that already described. The advantage of this method, to the preceding, is this, that the cord may remain over the pulley of the roller-blind, and be removed from, and re-placed on, the pulley of the rose, without being severed; and the spring being enclosed in the outward box, is secured from accident. Mr. S. says, "the forms, sizes, and materials, of these racks, may be varied at pleasure, but I claim the exclusive privilege of manufacturing all curtain or window-blinds; racks, of whatever shape, dimensions, or materials, which must act by means of a spiral, or worm-spring."

**MR. JOHN CRAIGIE'S, (CRAVEN-STREET, LONDON),** *for Improvements on Carriages, by which Friction may be saved, Labour facilitated, and Safety obtained.*

The principle of the improvement proposed by this patent invention, consists in making the load a live, instead of a dead weight: and the object is obtained, by placing transversely braces of leather, or other flexible materials, so as to support any load, or pressure, that can be required; by these, the load is to be so suspended, as will give temporary way on any impediment to the motion of the carriage, and thereby operate in the nature of a spring, while the centre of gravity, moving forwards, there will be a propelling power in the load.

The advantages of springs are well known; but they are expensive, liable to accidents, and cannot be used for very heavy loads. The patentee assumes, that his improvements will be found to possess the advantages, without the inconveniences, of springs. Peculiar advantage will be derived from them on two-wheel carriages; at present, whether on springs or without, in two-wheel carriages in ascending a hill, the centre of gravity is thrown back, by which a part of the weight is taken off the horses back, at the very time when it would be more favourable to his draught to have it on. In coming down a hill, an additional load is thrown upon the horse, when most injurious.

**MR. JOSEPH BAKER'S, (CUCKFIELD, SUSSEX),** *for kneading Dough, by means of Machinery.*

The principle of the invention for kneading dough, is to amalgamate flour, or



or meal, or pulse, of any kind, with water, in a circular trough, having an upright shaft, turning on a pivot, fixed in the centre of the machine, so that the dough, placed in such trough, may be kneaded by a stone or iron roller, on its edge, passing over it in a rotary motion, being fixed at a due distance by an horizontal bar, or axle, to the shaft, which is to be turned by means of one or more other horizontal bars, likewise fixed thereto, and worked like a capstan, by a proportionate power, such horizontal bars having small shares fixed to them, so as to run in the trough, and, acting like a plough, cause the dough to present fresh surfaces for each successive revolution. The kneading machine may

be made in metal of any kind, or wood of any kind, or thin compositions or combinations. Mr. Baker thinks the preferable way would be, to make the foundation of brick or stone: to make the trough of stone or iron: to make the upright shaft of wood, cramp with iron, and the steps in which the iron pivots are, of flint or metal, and the shares of iron. The patentee expects, that this mode of kneading dough, will do away the present method of hand-working, which is imperfect and expensive; and may be the means of abolishing the more general and filthy practice of kneading by treading with the feet, where the business of baking is carried on to any considerable extent.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION.

**D**R. DAVY delivered his SECOND lecture on Saturday, Feb. the 1st.\* He offered some general views concerning the different modifications of matter, and the active powers engaged in the production of the phenomena of nature and of art; he then directed the attention of his audience to heat, or calorific expansion. He considered its important and diversified agencies in the economy of things; and, after an elaborate discussion concerning the mechanical and chemical hypotheses relative to the nature of heat, he concluded by defining the limits of our knowledge on the subject.

The expansive energy, or power of repulsion producing heat; and attraction, which is either gravitative, chemical, or electrical, being one of the active powers belonging to matter, which cannot be separated from it—matter itself may be considered as inert, and all the harmonious arrangements in the heavens and the earth may be regarded as flowing from one primary cause, which, as it is intelligent, says Dr. Davy, must be divine.

The Professor entered into particular details relative to the effects of heat, its importance, and the laws of its operations. The law of expansion is connected with the equalization of the temperature of the globe, the production of

winds, and the preservation of animal and vegetable life. He particularly pointed out its application to the ventilation of mines, and the heating and ventilating of rooms. He exhibited a model, illustrating the manner by which the House of Lords is ventilated and warmed, after a new plan proposed by himself. All the air deteriorated by respiration or combustion in the house, finds a ready exit by means of three copper pipes carried to the roof, and ultimately meeting in a single pipe; the circulation of the air is assisted by a furnace, and, by means of ventilators below, there is a constant supply of fresh air. Such a plan, Mr. Davy conceives, might be adopted in large drawing-rooms, or in crowded assemblies, with excellent effect, and at a trifling expence.

The formation of elastic fluids, arising from the decomposition of vegetable and animal matters, proceeds very slowly under pressure: in illustrating this principle, Dr. Davy referred to the method lately adopted by M. Appert for preserving meat or, vegetables, which consists of enclosing them in close tin-plate vessels, excluded from the contact of air. Putrefaction cannot proceed unless æriform fluids escape. Dr. Davy conceives that this method may be improved by using stronger vessels, and compressing into them a quantity of fixed air, which, by its pressure and chemical properties, would prevent decomposition.

In illustrating the effects of combustion,

\* The first lecture was noticed in our last Magazine.

tion, Dr. Davy noticed some recent experiments made by Count Rumford, who conceives that the light emitted is proportional to the heat of the flame, and that it may be greatly increased by bringing several parallel wicks near each other. A model of what the Count calls a polyflame light was exhibited. It had four wicks, and the Count states, that a lamp of this kind, when properly constructed, will afford as much light as 50 wax candles.

Dr. Davy concluded his lecture by explaining the phenomena of heat on the mechanical hypothesis of its being a vibratory motion of the particles of bodies; and accounted for latent heat, when solids are converted into fluids, by supposing that the motion is employed to make the particles revolve round their axis. He offered this view merely for the purpose of comparison with the idea of a specific fluid, the existence of which had often been too confidently advanced by some philosophers. On such a subject it was proper to doubt. The facts of science should be kept perfectly distinct from the hypothetical opinions advanced to explain them.

"The truly philosophical inquirer into nature," says Dr. Davy, "will not consider it as a disgrace that he is unable to explain every thing. He will feel that truth is more promoted by the minute and accurate examination of a few objects, than by any premature attempts to form grand and universal theories."

Dr. Davy delivered his THIRD lecture on Saturday, Feb. 8, (it was upon chemical attraction.) After stating that the most important phenomena of chemical change depend upon the operation of chemical attraction, and on the agencies of heat, the Professor said it would be necessary to enter into a discussion of the laws of attraction, and to illustrate them by experiments. This discussion, he said, might appear minute and tedious; but it was essential, as the subject was the scaffolding by which the edifice of chemical philosophy was to be erected; and it should therefore be constructed with care. Dr. Davy mentioned, that chemical attraction was the power by which different bodies unite with each other, and form new and different substances; that some bodies possess no chemical attraction, and others exert it with different degrees of force; which he illustrated by experiments. He said, the law of combination, or the union by chemical attraction, applied to all the

different ponderable forms of matter; fluids not only produce solid matter, but sometimes likewise gaseous matter; and gases are condensed into fluids or solids; he instanced the combination of aquafortis, or nitric acid, with alcohol; also olefiant gas and chlorine; likewise sulphureous acid gas with ammonia; and proved, that, as their forms and properties were visibly changed, so likewise were their other sensible qualities. He next referred to his introductory lecture, in which he mentioned that bodies which attract each other unite in definite proportions. This law, said the Professor, is perhaps the most important of our science, and admits of elucidation by a number of experiments. He showed the combinations of barytes and sulphuric acid, chlorine and hydrogen, hydrogen and oxygen: they always unite in definite proportions. Dr. Davy showed also some experiments on the combination of muriatic acid gas with ammonia. This experiment, he said, was mentioned lately, in a monthly publication, by Mr. Murray, to prove the presence of water in muriatic acid gas; but the Professor clearly proved, that the presence of water was owing to the hygrometric qualities of salt, which, when exposed to the atmosphere for an instant, absorbs moisture directly; and he showed an experiment, in which, when muriatic gas and ammonia were combined out of the atmosphere and heated, not an atom of water could be procured from them. Nature acts by this fixed and immutable law; and her arrangements, said he, however diversified, follow a certain order; the circumstances of crystallization and definite proportion form the alphabet by which her chemical language is to be deciphered; and it is not composed of numerous hieroglyphics, but of a few simple characters. Dr. Davy said, that, when two bodies combine in more than one proportion, still their proportions are definite; that the second proportion is always a multiple or a divisor of the first; he instanced mercury, which combines with two proportions of oxygen, the second oxide contains double the quantity of oxygen of the first; also fluoric acid, which combines with ammonia in two proportions, viz. one in volume, and two in volume; so that the first contains half as much alkali as the second: also Dr. Wollaston's experiment of equal weights of carbonate of potash, one fused, the other in its common state; the one containing exactly



actly half as much gas as the other. He said it was in consequence of these circumstances, that whenever compounds decompose each other by double affinity or double attraction, there is always merely a new arrangement of their elements, and none of the substances are found either in excess or deficiency: he instanced the salt called nitrate of barytes, which, when mixed with an equal weight of that called sulphate of potash, the potash unites to the nitric acid, and the barytes to the sulphuric acid, and the results are neutral as before. It is, said Dr. Davy, in consequence of this simple law, that, whenever one body precipitates another from its solution, the same quantity of one always precipitates the same quantity of the other; and hence the different chemical elements may be expressed by numbers, and all their combinations be represented by the simple addition of those numbers. Some of those principles, said he, may appear abstruse; but, if the proportions be considered as uniform parts, there can be no difficulty in understanding the doctrine. On this part of the science, said the Professor, it is necessary to gain distinct ideas; the doctrines of chemical affinity become the instruments for comparing the results of our experiments, and their deviation from, or coincidence with, the law of proportion are the tests of their accuracy or imperfection. These doctrines, said he, are capable of being made the guides both to the practical and philosophical chemist; they teach the artist or manufacturer what proportions of substances are necessary for his combinations, and enable him to pursue new principles with precision and certainty.

Dr. Davy delivered his FOURTH lecture on Saturday, Feb. 15th. He considered and illustrated the principles of electrical science, as developed by the various combinations of human ingenuity, and exhibited in the phenomena taking place in the external world.

Dr. Davy described the different modes in which electricity is excited, by the contact of bodies, by friction, by heat and changes of their form; and this property seems to belong to all material substances.

In the mineral kingdom there are several stones which exhibit electrical effects by being heated, as the tourmaline, boracite, &c. Dry vegetable substances and most crystallized bodies produce these phenomena by friction, and the

metals by contact. Thus zinc made to touch mercury becomes positive, the mercury is negative. The case is the same with other metals, as gold and mercury, copper and mercury, &c. Even fluids and metals produce similar effects, as in the case of liver of sulphur and copper.

The electrical effects produced by the contact of different metals are less obvious than those connected with luminous appearances; but they may be perceived by the sensations, or by the effects produced on the limbs of cold-blooded animals recently deprived of life, as in the celebrated experiment of Galvani, who conceived that the effect was produced by a specific subtile fluid; but the genius of Volta, said Dr. Davy, proved that it was electrical, and gave the demonstration of its principles in one of the noblest inventions ever produced by human sagacity.

"Very slight circumstances," said the Professor, "are sufficient to develop these important powers of matter, and they must be continually in operation in external nature; their grandeur and sublimity are exhibited in the thunder-storm; and, in their more tranquil agencies, they minister to the order of the terrestrial system, and perform slowly and silently important functions in the economy of things."

Electricity, by influence or induction, is different for different substances; and the phenomena of electricity, by influence, exhibit the difference between conductors, imperfect conductors, and non-conductors. It is also on the principle of induction, combined in some cases with that of primary excitation, that the powers of the instruments for accumulating electricity depend, as in the Leyden jar and Voltaic apparatus.

Dr. Davy exhibited the powers of the Voltaic instrument by some brilliant experiments; medals were fused upon the surface of water and oil of turpentine, and burnt in contact with them. He stated that the maximum of heat was at the positive electrical surface; and he exhibited an experiment in which, though the most brilliant light was at the negative surface, yet the ignition was infinitely greater at the positive.

The Professor pointed out the analogy between the Voltaic battery and the organs of the torpedo and gymnotus. "These mean animals," said he, "in the bosom of the waters, are found armed with the power that produces lightning and

and thunder. The more the resources of art are extended, the more analogies to them are found in nature, which offers, as it were, the archetypes of even our happiest and most extraordinary invention."

In speaking of lightning, the professor said, that rods intended to preserve buildings from its effects should be at least half an inch thick, and coated at top and bottom with platina, to prevent the effects of the weather. They should also terminate, if possible, in a moist stratum of earth.

In considering the applications of electrical science to explain natural phenomena, Dr. Davy said, that the brilliant and astonishing discoveries made known in this science in the middle of last century, attracted the attention of speculative as well as of experimental philosophers; and attempts were made to explain all the great and extraordinary phenomena of nature by electrical agencies. "New principles," said he, "when first discovered, are always extended too far; the imagination, like the eye, is dazzled by noble and brilliant lights, and time is required before objects are seen in their true relations or proper colours."

Dr. Davy's FIFTH lecture was delivered on Saturday, February the 22d. He illustrated the laws of electricity by the great Voltaic battery, consisting of two thousand double plates of copper and zinc, of four inches square. He showed the identity of Voltaic and common electricity, and exhibited the decomposing agencies of the battery in a series of beautiful and impressive experiments, many of which were of a novel kind.

The identity of Voltaic and common electricity is demonstrated by the spark, the effects produced on the instruments employed for exhibiting electrical phenomena, as electrometers, the electrical battery, and on the organs of sensation. When bodies are similarly electrified by Voltaic as by common electricity, they repel each other; but when dissimilarly, they attract each other. The electrical battery was charged, and produced a spark by a single contact from the Voltaic instrument. The more the powers of the Voltaic battery are investigated, the more correct the original views of Volta appear concerning the identity of Voltaic and common electricity. Dr. Davy could not avoid reprobating the use of the terms *Galvanic* batteries and *Galva-*

*nic* electricity. Galvani was only the accidental discoverer of an important fact. Volta ascertained the true cause of the phenomena, and the merit of correct views and of sagacity peculiarly belongs to him. "Where the names of men are to be connected with science," says Dr. Davy, "truth should be rigorously attended to. Almost the only reward offered in these times to scientific excellence, is fame; and philosophical men should award it with the same justice to the living as to the dead."

Dr. Davy distinguished the chemical agencies of the battery into two kinds, into decompositions by ignition, and polar decompositions. The former are exhibited when compound gases, fluids, or solids, are submitted to the agency of the fire excited by electricity. The latter, when alkaline, earthy, or metallic combinations in a fluid state, or moistened with water, are acted on by the battery. Dr. Davy illustrated these different decompositions by appropriate experiments. Sulphurated hydrogen and olefiant gas, were decomposed in glass globes by the contact of charcoal. These experiments were novel and impressive, especially that on sulphurated hydrogen gas—the sulphur was precipitated in the form of a dense white cloud.

Dr. Davy decomposed soluble and insoluble compounds, as nitre, sulphate of barytes, &c. and in all decompositions he found that alkalies, metals, metallic oxides, and hydrogen, were uniformly attracted by the negative surface, and repelled by the positive surface; and that acids, oxygen, and chlorine, were uniformly attracted by the positive, and repelled by the negative surface. It was in consequence of the discovery of this law of decomposition, that Dr. Davy decomposed the fixed alkalies, the earths, &c.

Dr. Davy explained the transfer, or passage of an acid through intervening alkali, or *vice versa*. In such cases, the usual operation of chemical affinity appears to be suspended or destroyed by the agencies of Voltaic electricity. Dr. Davy pointed out the application of the chemical polar agencies of electricity, to obtain alkali from the decomposition of neutral salts.

In illustrating the fusing powers of the battery, the professor stated, that the German philosophers were said to have converted charcoal into a substance analogous to diamond, by a powerful combination. The only effect which he had



had been able to witness in trials of this kind, was, that the charcoal became harder at the points of contact. He exhibited an experiment in which very fine points of charcoal were electrized in chlorine gas, but there appeared to be no indications of fusion.

Electrical decompositions and combinations, there is great reason to believe, are constantly taking place in the bosom of the earth, and on its surface; and many of those phenomena, says Dr. Davy, which are attributed by contending theorists, either to the effects of water or fire, may possibly be owing to more refined agencies operating in the course of ages, and producing effects scarcely perceptible in the short period allotted to human observation.

The surface of the globe must be influenced by the electrical changes which occur in the atmosphere, and they may act an important part in the formation and renovation of soils.

To some, says Dr. Davy, these circumstances may appear too minute to be dwelt upon; but nothing which marks intelligence in the œconomy of Nature, he said, should be passed over without notice. We recognise, with feelings of pleasure, the combinations of ingenuity

in human inventions; and surely the grand arrangements of Nature are worthy of our contemplation; and if we can feel sentiments of respect and obligation to the contrivers of artificial machinery, limited in purpose, feeble in effect, we cannot refuse the higher tribute of gratitude and devotion to the Author of the mechanism of the universe, where the scheme is designed by infinite wisdom and goodness, and executed by infinite power.

Dr. Davy stated, that the chemical attractions of bodies are nearly related to their electrical polarities; the chemical agents which act most powerfully on each other, produce the most striking electrical phenomena. The powers of all Voltaic combinations appear to be, in some measure, proportional to the chemical attractions of the acting bodies.

Dr. Davy stated, that he had been misunderstood, relative to the ideas he formerly advanced concerning electrical and chemical attractions. He did not say that chemical attractions were produced by electrical attractions, or *vice versa*. He conceived, that they may be different exhibitions of the same powers of matter, in one case acting upon particles, and in the other upon masses.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

WE have at various times felt it our bounden duty to guard our readers against surrendering their judgments to the partial and corrupt decrees of anonymous Reviews, which, under the abused name of criticism, seek to influence public opinion in regard to new books; and we have satisfied many thinking persons, that these trading critics are commonly actuated by the basest passions, and are unworthy of any respect or attention. The justice of our strictures has, we believe, been so generally felt, particularly by authors and persons acquainted with the business of the press, that, for some years past, the monthly Critical Journals have been declining in credit and circulation, and the sinister practice of quoting Reviews for characters of books, has in consequence been discontinued, except by the veriest quacks in literature. Traders in criticism, and critics by profession, were not, however, to be easily

driven from an employment, in which concealment covered their turpitude, and which afforded periodical remuneration for their industry; the success, therefore, of one bold speculation, has led to the projection of a new race of *quarterly* Reviews, which have not even the claim of utility possessed by the monthly Critics in noticing a majority of new books, and which have the same imperfection of being *anonymous*, and consequently of being devoid of character or authority. As these anonymous writers are bound by no respect for truth or decency, and tend to blight genius and sink all literature to their own mediocrity, it appears to be necessary to repeat, to their deluded readers and patrons, that bold assertions and dogmatical language do not constitute learning; and that liberal, correct, and enlarged views of science and literature, are not to be acquired by perusing the mis-statements,

mis-quotations, and partial reasonings, with which these anonymous publications are filled.

Mr. JAMES FORBES, F.R.S. &c. &c. has in the press, and nearly completed, a work upon the general, moral, and natural History, of a considerable Part of India, where he resided many years; with opportunities of acquiring information, seldom obtained by Europeans. Numerous admirable engravings, from his original drawings, some of them, coloured by artists of the first eminence, will illustrate the subjects of antiquities, ruins, public buildings, topography, natural history, arts, costume of the natives, &c. &c.

PROFESSOR STEWART, of the East India Company's College, has in hand a History of the Kingdom of Bengal, from the earliest Periods of (authentic) Antiquity, to the Conquest of that Country by the English, in 1757. This work will form a companion to Dow's History of Hindoostan, and Scott's History of the Dekhan; but, instead of being the translation of one author, will be a compilation from several, whose works will be carefully collated with each other, and will comprise the events of many more years than have been elucidated by any one historian. The very extensive collection of Persian manuscripts, lately purchased by the East India Company, for their library in Leadenhall-street, in addition to those brought from Seringapatam, has given access to many volumes which were formerly scarcely known to Europeans.

Dr. DAVY has in the press, a volume of the Elements of Chemistry.

MISS MARIA EDGEWORTH has in the press, a fourth and fifth volume of Tales of Fashionable Life.

Sea-Water Baths, and an Infirmary, are proposed to be established in the vicinity of London. Pipes, forming a main, are to be laid from the coast of Essex to Copenhagen-fields, or some such elevated and eligible situation; where a reservoir, covering several acres of land, will be formed; into which, by means of a powerful steam-engine, a constant supply of sea-water will be continually kept flowing. It is also proposed to connect with this establishment, every species of warm, cold, shower, and vapour baths; and the spacious grounds, which will include a botanic garden, are to be laid out in tasteful walks, shrubberies, and lawns, forming splendid promenades, uniting an elegant resort, con-

ducive equally to the purposes of health and rational amusement. A laboratory for preparing artificial mineral waters, and the gases used in pneumatic medicine, with apparatus for inhaling the same, will also be provided. A large and commodious hotel, judiciously fitted up with numerous apartments, as well as other buildings for libraries, &c. such as are deemed requisite at other bathing-places, will form a part of this establishment; and it is intended that the whole shall be under the direction of a committee.

A translation is arrived of the Voyage round the World, in the years 1803, 4, 5, and 6, by command of his Imperial Majesty Alexander I. in the ships Nadesha and Neva, under the command of Captain Von Krusenstern; by R. B. HOPNER, esq. in one volume, quarto, with charts, plates, &c.

The Author of the Curiosities of Literature announces Calamities of Authors; including some inquiries respecting their moral and literary characters.

Mr. GALT, who lately published part of his Travels, has in the press a work, on the Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey; which will be published in the course of next month. Besides the ecclesiastical and political transactions of Popes Julius II. Leo X. Adrian VI. and Clement VII. Mr. Galt gives occasional sketches of the state of English literature, at that period; and of the opinions then held by the people on Astrology, &c. In the appendix will be introduced several original documents and private letters, written by Henry VIII. Francis I. Charles V. Mary Queen of France; and other persons of eminence in that age.

Dr. STOKES of Chesterfield, has just finished, in 4 volumes, his Botanical Materia Medica.

Dr. CROMBIE's work on Latin Synonyms is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. T. W. WILLIAMS is preparing, and will publish at the close of the present session of Parliament, a new work in one large 8vo. volume, on the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and on the Duty and Powers of Parish Officers. This publication has, he conceives, become absolutely necessary, from the circumstance of a mutilated edition of his original book, on the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, having been recently printed and published without his knowledge or consent.

A British Cabinet Bible will be published in the course of a few months, embellished



embellished with engravings from drawings by R. WESTALL, esq. R.A.

Mr. HOOKER's expected work on the British *Jungermannia*, containing coloured figures, with descriptions of this most beautiful, but neglected branch of British botany, is about to appear immediately in Monthly Numbers, the first of which will be published on the first of May.

A valuable and simple process has lately been discovered by Edward Howard, esq. F.R.S. for refining sugar, which promises to be of great advantage. The following is an outline of the process. "Take brown sugar, sift it through a coarse sieve, then put it lightly into any conical vessel having holes at the bottom (like a coffee machine). Then mix some brown sugar with white syrup, that is, syrup of refined sugar, to the consistency of batter or thick cream, and pour it gently on the top of the sugar in the vessel till the surface be covered. The syrup will soon begin to percolate, and leave the surface in a state which will allow more syrup to be poured upon it, which is to be done carefully. The treacle will be found to come out at the bottom, having left the whole mass perfectly white. The first droppings are to be kept apart, as the last will serve to begin another operation. The sugar is now in a pure state, except as to its containing insoluble matter, which may of course be separated by solution in water.—The clarification is to be performed by the best pipe-clay and fuller's-earth, and the addition of neutral alum, if lime be previously contained therein; the whole to be agitated together; and, if expedition be required, it should be heated to the boiling point: the fæculencies will then subside. The brown syrup may also be much improved by means of tannin and the above earths. To make the sugar into snow-white powder, it is also necessary to evaporate the clarified solution to dryness on a water-bath. To make loaves, the common methods may be resorted to, or the syrup drawn off by exhaustion, or small grains may be made according to M. Du Trone's process, *with much water*, and these grains may be cemented by hot concentrated syrup."

Mr. BAKEWELL's evening course of lectures on Geology, at the Russel Institution, was so well received, that he has been induced to undertake a morning course of ten lectures on the natural History of the Earth, designed to illustrate what is known of the structure of the globe, the great changes which the surface has undergone by the agency of the

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ocean and subterranean fires, the classification of minerals, and the laws of crystallization. He has thought proper to notice with distinction the new Theory published in our last Number.

Mr. CLARKSON has lately delivered a course of lectures to the *London Philosophical Society*, on the Pyramids of Egypt; the first object of which was to establish the point, that the pyramids were not sepulchres, but temples dedicated to the mysteries of Solar Fire. He brought together a mass of evidence from Arabian manuscripts, Coptic traditions, Hindoo analogies, Greek records, various etymologies, and logical deductions. It is impossible to follow him through all the various channels of his research: it is sufficient to say, that part of his lectures was occupied with proving that the pyramids were not sepulchres; and the remainder in arguing that the passages of those singular buildings were devoted to the mysteries of fire-worship. In pursuing the first of these divisions, he rests his conclusions on the following facts:—That the form of the pyramids was sacred and mysterious; and this he proves by the pyramidal stones sacred to the Sun, to Hermes, to the Paphian Venus, and, in modern times, to Bramha. He proceeds from this to trace the connection of this form with the geometrical philosophy of the Egyptians, which descended from them to the Platonists and Pythagoreans. If it be proved that the pyramids were not sepulchres, there appears to be no alternative but admitting that they were temples. But Mr. Clarkson is not satisfied with this position singly considered, and has therefore entered into a variety of evidence to prove that the passages afforded the original model of initiatory caverns. "It is sufficient for me to observe," says he, "that the room situated in the exact centre of the Pyramid of Cheops, as the Sun is situated in the centre of that starry system of which the pyramid is a symbol, must have been devoted to Osiris. Next, that the situation of the Sarcophagus, exactly placed on one of the foci of an ellipse, and formed of two exact cubes, both of which circumstances were symbols of the same meaning, was dedicated to the birth of Horus, or Light, one of the Gemini that sprung from the egg of Chaos. Now the Gemini were like the Cherubim, the two visible apparitions of the Triune Principle; for, according to Pausanias, the number of the Dioscuri originally corresponded with the Cabiri. And here I cannot but remark, that, according to

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the Pythagoreans, in two minds, that is, Isis and Osiris, was contained the great generating Fountain of Souls, and that Light and Life sprung from their mystical marriage. Now the Demiurgic principles of nature were represented by cubic stones. Hence the cubic temple of Mecca, hence the cubic stone of Babaste. The temple of Solomon was indeed built upon a similar model; it consisted of three exact cubes, two of which were visible, but one invisible."

A new military work is in the press, and will immediately be published, under the title of the "Local Militia Paymaster;" by Captain GEORGE THOMAS, of the third regiment of Royal Bucks Local Militia; to be handsomely printed on foolscap folio, and comprehending the most essential abstracts of the *new* Local Militia Law, together with tables of calculations for the non-training and training periods, pay and allowances for all ranks.

The whole of the proceedings in the case lately decided in the Court of King's Bench, between the Rev. Dr. POVAH and the BISHOP of LONDON, is in the press; from authentic documents, under the inspection of Dr. POVAH.

A History of the European Commerce with India; with a review of the arguments for and against the management of it by a chartered company, an appendix of authentic accounts, and a map, is preparing by Mr. MACPHERSON, author of the *Annals of Commerce*.

The Veteran Secretary to the Board of Agriculture has published a lecture on the husbandry of three celebrated British farmers, Messrs. Bakewell, Arbutnot, and Duckett; which he delivered, on the 6th of June last, to the Board. Mr. Young, with his usual perspicuity and zeal, has depicted the advantages, and lamented the national injuries of neglecting such examples of productive husbandry, as the late great cattle-breeder, Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, and the great ploughmen and tillers, Mr. Arbutnot, of Mitcham, Surrey, and Mr. Duckett, of Essex, whose farm was so often frequented by His Majesty.

Professor Jameson is printing a second edition of his *System of Mineralogy*, with numerous plates, illustrative of the various crystallizations that occur in the mineral kingdom, of the structure of the earth, and of the form and structure of the organic remains which it contains.

The piece of superfine navy-blue cloth, exhibited at the late Spring

Cattle-Show, in London, of which so much notice was taken by eminent judges for its extraordinary merit, is probably the first which has been manufactured in Scotland, from pure Merino wool, grown in that country. It was the produce of a part of the best of Lord Somerville's celebrated flock, purchased by Dr. Morison, and sent to Larchgrove, near Edinburgh. The manufacturer of the cloth, to whom much credit is due, as he had no variety of fine fleeces from which to select, and was not at all aware of Dr. Morison's intention to exhibit the cloth, is Mr. Richard Lees, of Galashiells.

MALCOLM LAING, esq. M. P. is making great progress with his Merino and Merino-Cheviot flock, at Kirkwell, in Orkney.

Mr. MAXWELL proposes to publish the *Aquatic Tourist*, being a particular description of the towns, villages, country seats, places of amusement, antiquities, &c. from Westminster Bridge to Windsor.

Mr. Shoobert will publish, early in April, Mr. GRAHAM's *Review of the Ecclesiastical Establishments in Europe*.

On the first of May, it is proposed to publish the first number of a new quarterly publication, entitled "*The Christian Philosopher*," intended to promote the interests of religion and literature.

The First Part of THURSTON's and RHODES's *Shakespeare* will appear in April.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Chelsea, has issued proposals for publishing the *History, Topography, and Antiquities*, of Fulham, including the Hamlet of Hammersmith;—to be embellished with engravings of the churches, ancient monuments, and inscriptions; the Bishop's palace, and other ancient or interesting buildings.

Miss LINWOOD is preparing to add to her Gallery in Leicester Fields, a copy of that beautiful painting of Northcote's *Hubert and Authur*, from the Play of *King John*.

By the late improved regulations of admission into the British Museum, 29,000 persons have been admitted in a season, instead of 15,000, as before; and with liberty to remain in any of the rooms as long as they please.

Mr. BELLAMY has issued proposals for a *New History of all Religions*; with an Answer to Levi on the Prophecies.

The Burr-knot apple is cultivated in Westmoreland; and is so easily propagated,



pagated, that every fruit-grower raises them himself. The branch is cut off a little below the burr-knot, and set either in March or October. The month of October is the preferable season, if care is taken that the frost in winter does not force the settings out of the ground. But cuttings produce only small dwarf-trees. If standards are wanted, they should be grafted on free vigorous stocks, as other standard apple-trees are. The fruit is generally ripe in October; and is a middle-sized apple, if grown on a young thriving tree, either dwarf or standard; round in shape, and red on the side exposed to the sun. The pulp is free and mellow; the taste tart, but not too sharp; it bakes well; and will keep till March. There are also the spence-apple, the old English codling, and the Carlisle codling, which all have *burr-kno's*, and may be raised in the same manner.

The following is a return of the number of persons charged with criminal offences, who were committed to the different gaols in England and Wales for trial, at the assizes and sessions held for the several counties and places therein, in the year 1811; and the total for seven years, from 1805 to 1811.

	1811.	Total in 7 yrs.
Committed for trial—Males	3,859	24,246
Female	1,478	2,699
Total .....	5,337	33,945
Convicted .....	3,165	20,147
Sentences, viz. Death ....	*494	*2,628
Life ...	29	51
Transportation for { 14 Years	34	258
7 Years	500	3,631
Imprisonment, and several- ly to be whipped, fined, pilloried, kept to hard labor, &c. ....	2,049	12,587
Whipping—and Fine .....	147	992
Acquitted .....	1,233	7,930
No bill found, and not prosecuted .....	940	5,868
Of whom were executed ..	39	393

In digging clay lately on the grounds of Mr. Hobson, of Hoxton, a large fossil horn was discovered, which measured nine feet two inches in length: it was of a semilunar form, tapering towards one end, and hollow for the greatest part of its length; its diameter at the greatest end was about eight inches.

The Mineral Spring lately discovered on the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, by Dr. WATERWORTH, has been analysed by Dr. Marcet. After a great number of experiments, the doctor ascertained that one pint of the water contained the following ingredients—

Of carbonic acid gas three tenths of a cubic inch	Grains.
Sulphat of iron in the state of chrySTALLISED green sulphat	41 6
Sulphat of alumen, a quantity of which, if brought to the state of chrySTALLISED alum, would amount to	31 6
Sulphat of lime, dried at 160	10 1
Sulphat of magnesia, or Epsom salt chrySTALLISED	3 6
Sulphat of soda or Glauber's salt	16 0
Muriat of soda or common salt chrySTALLISED	4 0
Silica	0 7
	107 4

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Stationers' Court, proposes in future to publish a Monthly List of New Publications, and New Editions of Works on Theology, Morals, and Education.

A very useful work is about to be published, entitled "The Circle of the Mechanical Arts." It will contain treatises on the different mechanical arts, trades, and manufactures, written in a plain and familiar manner. A work of this description has long been wanted, as there is no book extant that contains a full description of the manual arts and trades. It will be comprised within the compass of one large volume, in quarto, with numerous plates.

The following is an account of an experiment lately made, in Hyde Park, to exemplify the useful and important inventions of Captain Manby:

—1. To show that the operation of the invention for discharging guns without fire, was importantly applicable to the service of the navy; that the tube used was certain and instantaneous, and completely removed the accidents that so repeatedly occur in a naval action, from the powder which is spilt on the deck in priming the guns, and other casualties—no priming was here necessary—the uncertainty of locks was dispensed with, and the dangers attendant on matches entirely removed.

2. That this tube was divested of properties that would inflame spontaneously or by friction; yet it did not lose the intended properties of a common tube, but was, if possible, more susceptible to the application of fire.

3. Lighting

3. Lighting a portfire for the service of the field, when, from the severities of storm, all matches were blown out, and consequently the artillery unserviceable. The portfire being previously primed, was, by the application of a fluid, instantaneously inflamed, though the fluid had no effect on the unprimed portfire, or upon gunpowder, which was attempted by the desire of His Royal Highness.

4. The manner of immediately lighting a slow match, supposing it should be blown out, and consequently the service deprived of the means of inflaming a portfire to discharge the artillery.

A common tube, as used in the service, was immersed in water (to suppose it affected by severe rain), which, when taken out, was attempted to be inflamed, but it was perfectly useless. Captain M. then produced one of his own, which, after having been kept under water for a considerable time, was put into the gun, with which it was immediately discharged. Similar experiments were then made with portfires, as used in the service; and these, being previously primed and prepared, were attended with the same success, proving the great advantages of this discovery. Capt. Manby's plan for saving the lives of shipwrecked men, by throwing a rope affixed to a ball from a howitzer, was then exemplified with the happiest effect.

A Journey into Albania, Roumelia, and other Provinces of Turkey, during 1809 and 1810, is announced, by J. C. HOBHOUSE.

Major PRICE's second volume of *Memoirs of Mohamedan History* are in the press.

In the course of the ensuing month will be published, translated from the Latin, the *Doctrine of New Jerusalem* respecting the Lord; containing, it is said, a full elucidation of the doctrine of the Trinity.

The *Philosophy of Melancholy*, a poem; and the *Spirit of Fire*, a mythological Ode, will speedily be published by Mr. T. L. PEACOCK.

A new edition of Lewis's "*History of the Isle of Thanet*," is in contemplation.

Dr. BUSBY's private Recitations, from his new Version of *Lucretius*, which last spring so highly gratified his distinguished and classical auditory, recommenced at the Doctor's residence, on the 18th of last month, and will be continued weekly, till the six books are recited, giving one book each evening.

The Rev. J. JOYCE, author of *Scientific Dialogues*, is printing two volumes of *Dialogues on the Microscope*, uniform with that work.

At the sale of the library of Sir JAMES PULTENEY, bart. at Christie's, the *Varrorum Classics* sold at sums unprecedented; and the rare volumes of the *Delphin Classics* fetched at the following prices.

Ciceronis Opera Philosophica, editio vera, purchased by Mr. Dibdin, for Earl Spencer				-	-	-	59	6	0
Prudentius				-	-	-	16	5	6
Statius				-	-	-	54	12	0

Mr. J. S. BROWN proposes to publish a Catalogue of Bishops, containing the succession of Archbishops and Bishops from the Revolution of 1688, to the present time.

Amidst the numerous establishments lately formed, having the same laudable object, the Suffolk Auxiliary Bible Society has been established with distinguished success, and nearly 2000l. was raised within a few days.

The Rev. THOMAS BELSHAM is printing his *Memoirs of the late excellent and Reverend Theophilus Lindsey*.

Major TORRENS, author of "*the Economists Refuted*," has in the press, "*An analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Money and of Paper Currency*."

The Rev. Mr. MAURICE is preparing for the press, an Account of the Attempts of the Sacerdotal Tribe of India to invest their fabulous Deities and Heroes with the Honours and Attributes of the Christian Messiah.

A Grammar of the *Æolo-Doric* or Modern Greek Tongue, to which are added, Familiar Dialogues, a Chapter from the Vicar of Wakefield, with the modern Greek and English text opposite, and a copious vocabulary, will shortly be published, by John Jackson, esq.

Mr. D. BOILEAU, author of an Introduction to the Study of Political Economy, is engaged in translating, with notes, Ganilh's *Inquiry into the various Systems of Political Economy*, their advantages and disadvantages, and on the theory of national wealth.

Mr. BOWYER is about to publish twenty-four Views in 4to. illustrative of the Scriptures, from drawings by Luigi Mayer, made for Sir R. Ainslie.

Dr. CHEYNE, of Dublin, has in the press a curious and extensive work on Apoplexy, with plates illustrative of that disease.



The *Triumphs of Learning*, a poem, will shortly be published, by M. SHULDER.

Mr. BISSET, of Birmingham, has recently fitted up a *Picture Gallery and Promenade Room*, at LEAMINGTON SPA, which will considerably add to the attractions of the place.

Mr. ELLIS, of the British Museum, has undertaken to superintend the Manuscript of BRAND'S *Popular Antiquities*, which is printing as expeditiously as the nature of the work will allow.

Mr. JOHN ISAAC HAWKINS has already realised his theory, in building two hollow cylinders of brick-work for the Thames Archway Committee, upwards of eleven feet in diameter, and twenty-five feet long each, and in sinking them through thirty feet of water in the river Thames. These cylinders were under such perfect command, that, from a stage erected on the bed of the river, being supplied with suitable windlasses, pullies, ropes, &c. they were lowered, raised, or moved, in any lateral direction without difficulty.

The subjects for Sir WILLIAM BROWNE'S gold medals for the present year are:  
For the *Greek Ode*,

———"Crimenque timenti  
Sideris, et terris mutantem regna *Cometan.*"  
LUCAN.

For the *Latin Ode*, "*Honestæ Paupertatis Laus.*"

For the *Epigrams*,  
"Miraturque nihil nisi quod Libitina sacravit."  
HOR.

Dr. SMITH'S prizes, for the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were this year adjudged to Mr. Cornelius Neale, of St. John's, and Mr. J. W. Jordan, of Trinity.

The following extract from a book, printed in London, in 1666, entitled, "*The Travels of Sig. Pierro della Valle, a noble Roman, into East India and Arabia Deserta,*" throws some light on the origin of that system of popular education which has lately made so much noise:—

*From Ilkeri, Nov 22, 1623.*

"Ascending the Gaults of Hindoostan, near the western extremity, which he describes as superior to the Appenines of Italy, in natural beauties, he arrives at a fortress, sometimes called Gaticola, but now Gavarada Naghar; near which is a temple of Hamant. 'In the porch of the temple,' says he, 'I entertained myself beholding little boys learning arithmetic, after a strange manner, which

I will here relate. They were four; and, having all taken the same lesson from the master, get that same by heart, and repeat likewise their former lessons, and not forget them; one of them singing musically with a certain continued tone (which hath the force of making a deep impression in the memory), recited part of the lesson; as, for example, one by itself makes one; and, whilst he was thus speaking, he writ down the same number, not with any kind of pen, nor on paper, but (not to spend paper in vain) with his finger on the ground, the pavement being for that purpose strewed all over with very fine sand; after the first had writ down what he sung, all the rest sung and writ down the same thing together. Then the first boy sung and writ down another part of the lesson; as, for example, two by itself make two, which all the rest repeated in the same manner, and so forward in order. When the pavement was full of figures, they put them out with the hand, and, if need were, strewed it with new sand from a little heap which they had before them, wherewith to write farther. And thus they did, as long as the exercise continued; in which manner, they told me, they learned to read and write without spoiling paper, pens, or ink, which certainly is a pretty way. I asked them, if they happened to forget or be mistaken in any part of the lesson, who corrected and taught them, they being all scholars, without the assistance of any master? they answered me, and said, true, that it was not possible for all four of them to forget or mistake in the same part, and that they thus exercised together, to the end that, if one happened to be out, the others might correct him. Indeed, a pretty easy and secure way of learning.'"

Sonnets and other Poetical Works of Alfieri, are preparing for publication, by M. Zotti.

The extensive plantations of liquorice, which almost entirely surround the town of Pontefract, have been long the subject of admiration. This plant is not cultivated extensively in any other part of Great Britain, except at Mitcham, in Surrey. The soil in which the liquorice is planted, is a deep sandy loam, which is trenched three feet, and well manured with good rotten stable-dung. The land is divided into beds about a yard wide, and is planted with stocks, in rows, in February and March. The young plants are kept clean by weeding and hand-hoeing. Cabbages are planted between the rows the first year, and a crop of onions is sown in the alley between the beds. The tops of the liquorice are cut every year. In three years the plant is fit for taking up, at which time the ground is trenched for the succeeding crop. It contains

contains more saccharine matter than any other plant, and is extremely nutritive.

It is said that the number of persons that traverse the Strand in one day exceeds *three hundred thousand*. Persons stationed on Blackfriars' and Westminster bridges, by frequent and accurate counting, have ascertained that above *twenty-six thousand* people use the former, and *twenty thousand* the latter, bridge, every day, on an average.

The following is a list of the public

houses and dram shops in the metropolis,	
In the City of London	825
City and Liberty of Westminster	997
Tower Hamlets	1016
Lower Ryalty	43
Holborn Division	759
Finsbury Division	393
Kensington Division	258
Southwark	945
	5234
In the villages and places in the neighbourhood of town	766
	6000

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, **FREE of EXPENSE**.

### AGRICULTURE.

**HINTS** for the Formation of Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Consisting of Designs for Flower Gardens, Parterres, Shrubberies, Groves, Woods, Parks, &c. arranged in various styles of rural embellishment. Including improved Plans of Greenhouses, Conservatories, Stoves, and Kitchen Gardening; adapted to villas of moderate size, and ground from one perch to 100 acres in extent. Illustrated by plates. 4to. 2l. 2s.

A Treatise on the improved Culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, and Gooseberry. Designed to prove the present common mode of cultivation erroneous, and to introduce a cheap and rational method of cultivating the varieties of each genus, by which ample crops of superior fruit may be uniformly obtained in all seasons, and preserved beyond the usual time of maturity. By Thomas Haynes, of Oundle, Northamptonshire, author of an improved System of Nursery Gardening, and a Treatise on propagating hardy American and Greenhouse Plants, Fruit-Trees, &c. 8vo. 7s. Royal paper, 10s. 6d.

Designs for laying out Farms and Farm-Buildings in the Scotch Style, adapted to England; comprising an Account of the Introduction of the Berwickshire Husbandry into Middlesex and Oxfordshire; with Remarks on the Importance of this System to the general Improvement of Landed Property. By J. C. Loudon, illustrated by 40 plates. 4to. 5l. 5s.

Agricultural Memoirs, or History, of the Dishley System, in answer to Sir John Sebright. By John Hunt, esq. author of Historical Surgery, &c. &c. 5s.

A View of the Agriculture of Dumbar-ton, drawn up for the Board of Agricul-

ture. By Messrs. White and Macfarlane. 8vo. 9s.

### ANTIQUITIES.

A Collation of an Indian Copy of the Hebrew Pentateuch, collected by the Rev. C. Buchanan, D.D. By Mr. Yeates. 4to. 9s. 6d.

Ames' Typographical Antiquities, or the History of Printing in England, Scotland, and Ireland, enlarged, with notes. By J. F. Dibdin. Vol. II. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, 10 volumes, 500 plates. Foolscap 8vo. 7l. 10s. in boards, with proof impressions of the plates. Demy 8vo. 12l. in boards.

Plan and Views of the Abbey Royal of St. Denys, the ancient Mausoleum of the Kings of France; with an Historical Account. On six plates. Imperial 4to., 16s. sewed. The plates engraved by B. Howlet, from drawings by Major G. Anderson.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Biographical Memoirs of Adam Smith, L.L.D., of William Robertson, D.D., and of Thomas Reid, D.D. Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, now collected in a one volume, with some additional notes by Dugald Stewart, esq. F.R.S. Edin. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

Funeral Orations in praise of Military Men, translated from the Greek of Thucydides, Plato, and Lysias; with explanatory notes, and some account of the authors. By the Rev. Thomas Broadhurst. 8vo. 15s.

An Analysis of the Genealogical History of the Family of Howard, with its Connections. 4s. 6d.

### COMMERCE.

Cartes Mercantiles, Concomitantes, Pro-  
testos



testos, Letras de Cambio, &c. Con una lista alfabetica de las voces comerciales en Espanol à Ingles. Par F. G. Feraud, Professor de Lenguas, y autor de una Gramatica Espanola à Inglesa y de su correspondiente Libro de Exercicios. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

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## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

WE are glad to find, by a prospectus which has been handed to us since our last Number, that Messrs. Button and Whittaker are publishing a second series of the vocal works of Handel, arranged and furnished with a distinct part for the organ or piano-forte, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge, the able editor of the first series.

We have felt so uniformly satisfied with the taste and judgment evinced by Dr. Clarke, and the spirit and liberality displayed by the publishers, in the conduct of this ingenious and useful undertaking, that we must, in candour, say we are gratified to find that it has received a patronage that encourages its further prosecution, and determines the proprietors to complete their plan. The second series is to comprise every vocal composition most worthy the unbounded genius and extensive science of the greatest of musical composers, and the melodies of his Italian operas are to have their beauties enhanced by the combination of English words from the truly poetical pen of Mr. Campbell, author of the Pleasures of Hope, while the first English artists are to add the tribute of their talents in appropriate embellishments.

"La Parade," a Military Divertisement for the Piano-forte. Composed by M. P. King, esq. 2s. 6d.

Mr. King has exhibited, in "La Parade," some strong proofs of the fertility of his fancy as well as of the correctness of his judgment. The introductory movement is scientific and effective, the Ronde Militaire is sprightly and animated, and the choice of the fine march, "Let us take the Road," as a conclusion, is happily judicious.

A Sonata for the Grand Piano-forte, with an introductory Prelude by George Frederick Handel; dedicated to Miss Younger, Whitehaven, by Wm. Howgill. 5s.

This sonata, which is accompanied with parts for a flute and violoncello, after  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 225.

opening with a fine movement from Handel's lessons, presents us with an Adagio in three crotchets, followed by a lively movement in two crotchets, leading us to the celebrated air of "Lindor," to which Mr. Howgill has subjoined thirteen variations. Taken in the aggregate, this publication, we must say, is honourable to Mr. H. both as a man of talent and a master. The compiled portion of the work is judiciously selected and ably arranged, and the original movements evince both invention and taste, and will not fail to reward the attention of every cultivated ear.

"O breathe once more soft southern Breeze," a Song, composed by T. Howell, of Bristol. The words by W. Reed, esq. 2s. 6d.

In the melody and bass of this song we find striking indications of a cultivated taste, as well as an acquaintance with the secrets of good composition. The words are comprised in three verses, and are written in a style that reflects much credit on Mr. Reed's poetical talents.

"Robin Adair," with Variations for the Piano-forte, Harp, and Flute. Composed and inscribed to the Right Honourable Countess Conyngham, by J. Mazzinghi. 5s.

Mr. Mazzinghi's ingenuity has been forcibly displayed in the variations to this favorite air. They are well adapted to the instrument for which they are designed and happily diversified. The accompaniments are at once tasteful and ingenious, and the whole is worthy Mr. M.'s high professional character.

Von Esch's Turkish Divertisements, with the Introduction of Les Folies D'Espagne. Arranged by the Author as a Duet for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Miss Corea and Miss M. Corea. 5s.

These well-known movements are here given in a form that will afford no small gratification to the lovers of piano-forte duets. The arrangement of the parts is executed with all that judgment and attention to effect which we should ever expect from such a master as Mr. Von

M m

Esch,

Esch, and all the effect designed is fully attained.

*A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. W. Hawkins, by P. A. Kreusser. 4s.*

This sonata, if not of the very first order, takes a respectable station among the piano-forte compositions of the day, and, in the points of novelty and connection of idea, and a well-chosen bass, will be certain of pleasing real judges.

*Chimpanzee, a favourite Air. Composed by Mr. Dany, arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp, and Flute, and dedicated to Lady Mary and Lady Louisa Forbes, by J. Gildon. 5s.*

This pleasing little air, by the form in which Mr. Gildon has here presented it to the public, is rendered very interesting to piano-forte practitioners, and forms an exercise as pleasing to the ear as improving to the finger.

*A Third Grand March for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to the Young Ladies at Miss Craiston and Miss Gibson's Boarding School, Great Baddow, Essex, by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac, Oxon. 2s. 6d.*

This march possesses much of the true military spirit, and the movement by which it is succeeded (suggested to the author, if we mistake not, by that which follows Cramer's March) is pleasant and attractive, and concludes the piece with an effect creditable to Mr. Holder's talents.

*"Dear is the Blush of Vernal Morn," a duet for two voices, with an accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s.*

Dr. Clarke has composed this duet with much happiness of fancy and display of science. The melody is pleasing, the expression is as just as varied, and the parts are ably blended. The words are said to be translated from the Greek: we wish we knew by whom, that we might do justice to the true poetical talent which they display.

*"The Rustic Maid," a Ballad. Composed by M. P. King, esq. 1s. 6d.*

We cannot but profess ourselves greatly pleased with this little song. The melody is expressive and engaging, the piano-forte accompaniment does much credit to Mr. King's taste: and we should not be just to him in dismissing the article without noticing the very original cast of the composition.

*"Cælebs in search of a Wife," a Ballad. Composed and inscribed to Miss Theobald, by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.*

This agreeable trifle, (for a trifle, and no more, is evidently intended by it,) is far from being without attraction. The words exhibit a picture of an unaffected simple female, and the melody has the merit of being suited to the character and style of life described.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

*With occasional Notices of Important judicial Decisions; by a Barrister.*

**T**HE Acts of Parliament for the present sessions, being in the 52d year of George the Third, are only eight. They are thus entitled:

Cap. I. "An Act for continuing to His Majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England; for the service of the year 1812."—Passed the 4th of February, 1812.

Cap. II. "An Act to permit sugar, the produce of *Martinique* and other conquered islands in the West Indies, to be taken out of warehouse on the payment of the like rate of duty for waste, as *British* plantation sugar."—4th February, 1812.

Cap. III. "An Act to revive and continue, until the 31st of December, 1812, so much of an Act made in the 49th year of his pre-

sent Majesty, to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain, in the United Kingdom, as relates to Great Britain; and to revive and continue an Act made in the 49th year aforesaid, to suspend the importation of British or Irish made spirits into Great Britain or Ireland respectively; and for granting certain duties on worts or wash made from sugar during the prohibition of distillation from corn or grain, in Great Britain."—7th February, 1812.

Cap. IV. "An Act for raising the sum of 10,500,000l. by Exchequer Bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1812."—7th February, 1812.

Cap. V. "An Act for raising the sum of 1,500,000l. by Exchequer Bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1812."—7th February, 1812.

Cap. VI. "An Act for making provision for



for the better support of His Majesty's Household, during the continuance of His Majesty's indisposition."—11th February, 1812.

By this Act, in addition to 960,000*l.* per annum granted to His Majesty, the further annual revenue of 70,000*l.* is granted in like manner out of the consolidated fund, during His Majesty's indisposition.

And, during the same time, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent relinquishes an annual sum of 50,000*l.* which goes to increase the civil list revenues.

And, when the excess of charges on the civil list, beyond the average expenditure, amounts to 10,000*l.* accounts of such excess shall be laid before Parliament.

Cap. VII. "An Act for granting to His Majesty a certain sum for defraying the expenses incident to the assumption of the personal exercise of the royal authority, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the behalf of His Majesty."—11th February, 1812.

By this Act 100,000*l.* is granted to the Prince Regent.

Cap. VIII. "An Act for the regulation of His Majesty's Household, and enabling Her Majesty the Queen to meet the increased expense to which Her Majesty may be exposed during His Majesty's indisposition; and for the care of His Majesty's real and personal property; and to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, to provide for the administration of the royal authority during His Majesty's illness."—11th February, 1812.

By this Act, from the 18th February, 1812, the groom of the stole, vice chamberlain, keeper of the privy purse, four gentlemen and four grooms of His Majesty's bed chamber, master of the robes, the equerries and pages, a private secretary to Her Majesty, and a secretary to the Groom of the stole, and a requisite number of attendants and servants shall be appointed by Her Majesty, or selected from the King's present household.

The remainder of the household to attend on the Regent, who is to have all regal prerogatives.

During the King's illness 100,000*l.* to be paid first out of the civil list revenue, for the expense of his household.

10,000*l.* annually to be paid to Her Majesty.

28,236*l.* in the whole to be issued from the privy purse, for payments usually made by His Majesty; and the net surplus of the revenue of the Duchy of Lan-

caster is charged with the payment of the sums due for medical advice.

Her Majesty and the Regent to appoint three commissioners; one of whom to be a master in Chancery, to act *gratis*; for the care of His Majesty's real and personal estate, under the 39 and 40 Geo. iii. c. 88.

#### REMARKS.

It will be observed that the above Acts, with the exception of the act for stoppage of the distilleries in England, are such as are commonly called annual acts, or those which are rendered necessary by the unhappy state of His Majesty's health; a calamity which must now be seriously felt by all His Majesty's most faithful subjects.

In the last statute there is a clause for the appointing of commissioners for the management of His Majesty's private estate, under the statute 39 and 40 Geo. iii. c. 38.

Previous to this statute, the kings of England could have no estate in lands which they did not possess in right of the crown; and, when the civil list revenue was granted, the rents of these lands were appropriated to national purposes.

"All lands and tenements which the King has belong to him in right of his crown, and are called, *Sacra Patrimonia*, or *Dominia Coronæ*, (Co. Lit. 1. 6.) though they were lands and tenements, of which he was seized in his private capacity before the descent of the crown to him." (Per Holt, *Skin.* 603. *Plocuden's Com.* 214.)

Such was the jealousy with which our ancestors viewed the acquisitions of our former monarchs. They considered them as possessing every thing as king, and nothing as an individual.

It is not our intention generally to notice Bills which are pending before the Parliament, except on very particular occasions; although it would be very desirable if some mode could be adopted for making the public universally acquainted with them. It might prevent some mischiefs that occasionally happen by the oversights of the Legislature; through which it not unfrequently occurs, that, in some Act of little general notice, new powers are introduced, by which the rights of the public are abridged.

A Bill is, however, now pending before Parliament, to which we are anxious to call the attention of the public. It has already excited considerable alarm amongst

amongst the clergy, by whom it has been decried, as subversive of all ecclesiastical rights; as oppressive to the priesthood; as degrading to all but the dissenters. This Act is merely for the enforcing of due attention to the keeping of parish-registers. It was introduced by the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE, who in his official duties, has found great difficulties occur from the negligent conduct of the clergy, in making entries and keeping these important records. That the public may now be thoroughly informed on this subject, we shall insert its heads verbatim.

“The officiating ministers are to keep registers of baptisms, &c.—The parishes to provide books, containing ninety-six leaves each; and the entries are to be numbered progressively.—The King’s printer shall transmit the Act, and forms of the register, to the ministers; and also a set of these books. The books afterwards to be provided by the churchwardens.—The registers to be in separate books; and every minister shall, immediately after the solemnization of every baptism, marriage, or burial, respectively, record the same in a fair and legible handwriting, in the proper register-book, so far as he shall obtain the same from the persons requiring the same.—The books to remain in custody of the rector, or officiating minister, and securely kept in a dry well painted iron chest, to be provided by the parish; and which shall be constantly kept locked in some dry and secure place, in the residence of such minister; or, if no minister resident, then in the church or other accustomed place; and the books shall not be removed from the chest at any time, except for making entries, or inspection to search, or obtain copies, or for some of the purposes of this Act.—The registers shall be verified by affidavit every year.—Which affidavits and register-books are to be transmitted to the Registrar General, within ten days after; and duplicate copies are to be made under the inspection of the minister, and kept in each parish; then afterwards delivered to the bishop, as is now usual under the existing Canon Law.—The officiating minister may interrogate persons requiring the baptism of any child, or parties to be married, or persons employed in any funeral, concerning all necessary particulars; and, in case of refusal or false statement, every person so interrogated and refusing, shall forfeit 5*l*.—Those who dissent from the rites of the Church of England, in regard to baptisms, may, within three months give a certificate or writing signed by the father or mother, containing the birth-day, sex, and name, of the child; profession and residence of the father; birth-place of parents; time of their birth or baptism; and when or where married.—In case of marriages (by other

forms out of the church) a like memorandum to be given, signed by the person officiating, within one month, and by the husband and two of the witnesses, containing the day of marriage, names, and abode, of parties; trade of the husband; whether the wife married before; birth-place of each; and the abode and profession of two of the witnesses.—So, in case of the burials of like dissenters, a like memorandum, signed by the person employed about such funeral, together with two of the persons attending the same; which shall contain the day and year of the burial; the day of decease and his name, last place of abode, profession or calling; whether then married, and when and where born.—Which are to be received by the officiating minister without fee or reward, and transmitted with the yearly returns.—In extra-parochial places, a memorandum may be delivered of every birth, baptism, marriage, or burial, to the minister of some adjoining parish, signed as in the Act required.—The officiating minister not complying with terms of the Act, within twenty-eight days after the time appointed, shall thereby become disqualified from performing his duties as minister, for any time not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the ordinary.—Letters and packets to go free of postage.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, respectively, to appoint the Registrars General. The Registrars General to appoint and dismiss clerks, &c.—The Treasury may issue money (in addition to fees received) for erecting buildings in London and in York, to preserve the registers in; and for payment of Registrars General and their officers, viz. 5000*l*. for London, and 4000*l*. for York; and any annual sum not exceeding, together with fees, 1200*l*. for the province of Canterbury, and 800*l*. for York; and all fees and such monies to be applied in payment of registrars, clerks, and officers, as appointed by the archbishops.—The Registrars General to take an oath faithfully to execute the office.—The register-books and memorandums, when transmitted to the Registrars General, to be safely kept from damage, &c.—The office copies of registers in such register books and memorandums, to be received in evidence.—Such office copies to be subject to the stamp duties.—After delivery of the original register-books to the Registrars General, the rector, &c. not to give or sign any certificate, &c.—The original register-books, after being delivered to the Registrars General, not to be produced in any Court, unless by an order therefrom.—Wilfully making false entries, or omissions in, or false copies of, such entries, felony, and transportation for fourteen years.—But this is not to affect accidental errors, if they are duly and timely corrected, according to the truth and justice of the case.—Nor to apply to entries made in consequence of the misrepresentation of the parties.—The recovery



very of the penalties on persons refusing to give the information required by the officiating minister, is directed to be within one month after such refusal, by the minister making affidavit before a justice, whereupon the parties to be summoned, and upon further refusal, the penalty to be levied by distress.—Any fees heretofore payable, not to be dimi-

nished by this Act.—A duplicate or copy of any register, kept by the minister, or by him delivered to his diocesan, exempted from the stamp duty.—When offices are provided, the Registrars General are to call upon rectors, &c. for all parish registers.—The title, and the 8th section of this Act, to be periodically read in churches for three years.

**ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 15th of February and the 15th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.**

**N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.**

**BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 139.]**

*(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)*

**A** BRAHAMS G. Falmouth, merchant. (Stephens, Bristol)  
 Adkin J. Ainsworth, Lancashire. (Hutton, Bolton)  
 Arnold H. Cateaton street, warehouseman. (Hurd)  
 Ansell G. and J. Birmingham, merchants. (Elkington and Co.)  
 Bergerber S. and Co. Burr street, East Smithfield, ship-owners. (Waller and Co.)  
 Parker F. Congreve, Staffordshire, iron master. (Colliers and Co.)  
 Faines S. and Co. Bradford, Wilts, bakers. (Monte)  
 Barke W. M. Stratford upon Avon, victualler. (Hunt and Co.)  
 Beck J. St. Ives, Huntingdon, ironmonger. (Fisher)  
 Bennett J. Manchester, builder. (Cardwell)  
 Beckwith R. Baldwin's Gardens, leather cutter. (Jennings and Co.)  
 Beales R. Goodge street, tripe-man. (Richardson and Co.)  
 Biggs J. and Co. St. Andrew's hill, Doctors' Commons, wholesale ironmongers. (Simcox, Birmingham.)  
 Bolton T. Worcester, vintner. (Becke)  
 Brown J. Bristol, victualler. (Baynton)  
 Brown W. Madely Wood, Salop, shopkeeper. (Griffiths)  
 Broadbent R. Manchester, victualler. (Morgan)  
 Bridger B. Brighton, carpenter. (Attree)  
 Bryant J. and P. Ipswich, Suffolk, maiters. (Pearson and Co.)  
 Brown E. Bradford, Wilts, clothier. (Moule and Co.)  
 Brook R. Almondbury, Yorkshire, joiner. (Potter)  
 Brow J. St. Catherine's street, Staffordshire warehouseman. (Rutten)  
 Brookman J. Norton Hawkefield, Somersetshire. (Cornish, Bristol)  
 Brown C. Newcastle upon Tyne, joiner. (Mathew)  
 Buchanan G. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.)  
 Buckley J. Halifax, Yorkshire, linen draper. (Wiglesworth)  
 Cartwright, Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire  
 Cady J. Ipswich, Suffolk, cheese factor. (Osborne, Baker, Pearson, and Co.)  
 Ceir J. Ather, Chester, linen draper. (Killmister)  
 Chalmers T. Wormwood street, Broad street, warehouseman. (Parton)  
 Child J. Crutchet-friars, victualler. (Parton)  
 Clark W. and Co. Kingland, Devonshire, shopfellers. (Barber)  
 Cole J. Norwich, silk mercer. (Bignold)  
 Cooper H. and Purdy, Ludgate hill, booksellers. (Whitby)  
 Coe W. J. Coddington, Nottinghamshire. (Fox, Newark)  
 Conner M. Liverpool, trunk maker. (Allison, Huddersfield)  
 Cockell J. Ratcliffe highway, haberdasher. (Phipps)  
 Coates F. and Co. Cheetham, Manchester, brewers. (Law)  
 Cook R. Devizes, plumber. (Tilby)  
 Day R. R. Haberdasher street, Hoxton, candlewick manufacturer. (Bryant and Co.)  
 Deagall W. Liverpool, hardwareman. (Phillips)  
 Dixon T. Sandwich, Kent, ironmonger. (Noakes)  
 Doune J. W. Great Russell street, Covent garden, haberdasher. (Hudson)  
 Doddworth W. Scarborough, Yorkshire, grocer. (Roston)  
 Ellison J. North Shields, Northumberland, linen draper. (Bainbridge)  
 Elmore A. Bath, lodging-house keeper. (Sheppard)  
 Eulance H. Llandaff, Glamorganshire, maiter. (Stevens, Bristol)  
 Fairbairn E. New street, Fetter lane, mathematical instrument maker. (Scott)  
 Field T. Stanhead Abbots, Hertfordshire, lime burner. (Bond)  
 Glover J. St. Mary at Hill, builder. (Lang)

Gould T. Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, dealer. (Tyrrell, Exeter)  
 Gooch T. Exeter, grocer. (Turner)  
 Gould W. Stratford upon Avon, Warwick, draper. (Griffiths)  
 Good T. Northumberland street, merchant. (Charley)  
 Gidden W. Cranbourn street, linen draper. (Hicks)  
 Gray A. and Co. London, merchants. (Pearce and Son)  
 Grob J. E. College hill, sugar refiner. (Rose and Co.)  
 Hardy W. and Co. Cheap side, merchants. (Nind)  
 Harvey J. Beech street, Barbican, baker. (Duff)  
 Harrison R. Manchester, lime dealer. (Johnson and Co.)  
 Hampton T. and Co. Rhayader, Radnorshire, bankers. (Woodnam)  
 Hewett J. St. James's street, engraver. (Stokes)  
 Hepple J. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Atkinson)  
 Henderson J. Gloucester street, harness maker. (Holmes and Co.)  
 Head W. Adelphi, army clothier. (Rogers and Co.)  
 Hildman E. Clutton, Somersetshire, baker. (Sheppard, Bath)  
 Hindmarch L. Alnwick, Northumberland, tanner. (Bainbridge)  
 Hockenhull J. Sandbach, Cheshire, corn factor. (Harrop, Stockport)  
 Jaymond L. South Audley street, milliner. (Holmes)  
 Jacobs F. Wapping, dealer. (Eyles)  
 Jones W. Deptford, apothecary. (A'Beckett)  
 Jones W. Barton upon Needwood, Staffordshire, draper and grocer. (Edge)  
 Johnson T. Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Johnson and Co. Manchester)  
 Johnson W. Hu lecode, Gloucestershire, wheelwright. (Ward)  
 Jones T. Church passage, warehouseman. (Loxley and Son)  
 Kettle S. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Griffiths and Co.)  
 Kemp G. Great Pulteney street, Golden square, tailor. (Cardales and Co.)  
 Lawton J. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Cotsworth)  
 Lewis D. Milford, Pembroke, shopkeeper. (Morgan and Co. Berks)  
 Leach W. Thetford, Norfolk, butcher. (Trenchard)  
 Lowe W. Royton, Lancashire, machine maker. (Barlow)  
 Lomar J. Liverpool, shoemaker. (Phillips)  
 Lucas W. Holbeach Marsh, Lincolnshire, jobber. (Foster and Co.)  
 Mackenzie G. Derby, salesman. (Wild)  
 Marchmont H. Barking, fisherman. (Edis)  
 Maine G. James's place, and S. Gill, Dover, horse dealers. (Brower)  
 Mills W. furniture warehouseman, Oxford street. (Kibblywhite and Co.)  
 Mook J. Stillington, York, brewer. (Lockwood)  
 Munckton W. Langport, Somerset, baker. (Wells)  
 Nash M. Harling on, Bedford, grocer. (Eade)  
 Newton J. and Co. Stockport, Chester, corn factors. (Harrop)  
 Neale T. Cheap side, shawl manufacturer. (Bygrave, Norwich)  
 Neale S. E. Cheap side, shawl manufacturer. (Bygrave, Norwich)  
 Needham P. W. Louth, Lincolnshire, merchants. (Noy and Co.)  
 Norbury T. Warrington, Lancashire, grocer. (Rowlinson)  
 O'Neill E. Liverpool, dealer. (Avison)  
 Owen M. Forthwean, Salop, inn keeper. (Edward, Oswestry)  
 Page R. Lutley, Worcestershire, miller. (Court)  
 Part S. Atherton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Boardman, Bolton)  
 Paine G. Piccadilly, hosiery. (Williams)

Pickering

Pickering J. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Kein, Barnsley)	Thorpe W. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, (Barnsley and Co.)
Pindar A. Bexhill, Sussex, shopkeeper. (Gregson and Co.)	Tielkins J. G. Warrford court, merchant. (Sweet and Co.)
Potter S. Silk Street, merchant. (Walton)	Tod R. Liverpool, merchant. (Rowe)
Porter R. Derby, straw-honnet manufacturer. (Bond)	Tribe R. Hambledon, Southampton, brewer. (Hector)
Pringle T. Newcastle upon Tyne, dealer. (Donkin)	Turner J. and Co. Sheffield, merchants. (Smith)
Prece B. Graston Street, Soho, hatter. (Parron)	Watson J. Ashfield, Nottingham, miller. (Walkden)
Rea T. and G. Minorities, gun makers. (Evitt and Co.)	Waters R. Queen Street, Bloomsbury, painter and glazier. (Jones and Co.)
Reynolds W. Walfall, Staffordshire, grocer. (Healey)	Walton S. Farley, York, scribbling miller. (Spaight)
Rogers S. Liverpool, merchant. (Williamson)	Waitt J. Kendal, Westmoreland, linen draper. (Fell and Co.)
Roche J. Nicholas lane, merchant. (Oakley)	Wainwright J. Wavertree, Lancashire, joiner. (Jackson)
Sexton J. Stanmore, baker. (Clark)	Whitehead W. Laceby, Lincolnshire, draper. (Sandwith, Hull)
Shelton J. Mitcham, Surrey, meatman. (Lee)	Whitcher J. Ringwood, Southampton, carrier. (Broome)
Skirrow C. Lancaster, grocer. (Atkinson)	Willis W. Leeds, merchant. (Atkinson and Co.)
Smith T. Adminton, Gloucestershire, dealer. (Taylor)	Williams S. Greenwich, tobaccoist. (Dixon)
Smalley E. Leeds, Yorkshire, draper. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester)	Wilson J. Knighton, Radnorshire, tanner. (Harrison, Southwark)
Stothard M. St. James, Gloucester, merchant. (Stephens, Bristol)	Woodman W. Bartholomew close, drug grinder. (Aubrey and Co.)
Sykes W. Leicester, dealer. (Lawton)	Wright W. Tewkesbury, Gloucester, linen draper. (Check, Everingham)
Tarling J. West Smithfield, hay salesman. (Lexley and Son)	Young T. Hythe, Kent, carpenter. (Amory)
Teal C. Sheffield, Yorkshire, merchant. (Blakelock and Co.)	Young A. Chester, milliner. (Finchett)
Thomas E. Helston, Cornwall, shopkeeper. (Morgan and Co. Bristol)	

## DIVIDENDS.

Adams R. Basingstoke	Halliday T. Broad Street	Noble R. Clarke's terrace, Cannon Street road
Amthick T. Turnham green	Harris E. St Catherine's	Ogilvie G. and Co. Liverpool
Baker W. York	Hall G. Holywell Street, Shore-ditch	Palmer T. Bristol
Bentley P. Bucklersbury	Harner W. Norwich	Phillips G. D. Bristol
Berry W. Alphington	Hathaway E. Walfall, Staffordshire	Phillips C. and Co. Milford, Pembrokehire
Blowell H. Whitechapel	Hamilton J. Broad Street	Phillips H. Worthing
Buket R. Gloucester Street, Queen Square	Hearn W. Needham Market, Suffolk	Platt W. Bolton le Moors, Lancaster
Bishop E. Bristol	Hoffwood T. York	Prigg W. Ipswich
Mundell J. Lloyd's Coffee house	Hordern A. St. John Street, Smithfield	Reeve W. Clapham
Blow J. Hertford	Hobman W. and Co. Deptford	Reddish R. St. James's Street
Blackbourne J. and Co. Lancaster	Hoppe E. Church Street, Little Minories	Richardson T. South Bersted, Sussex
Boone J. Piccadilly	Hodgson A. Feuchurch Street Chambers	Robinson J. Whitehaven
Bone J. and Co. Strand	Hutchinson J. Tooley Street, Southwark	Rose W. Stratford, Essex
Bovingdon S. Vine Street, St. Martin's lane	Humberstone M. E. Kingston upon Hull	Rofs A. and Co. Argyle Street
Bull J. King's Langley, Hertfordshire	Hubbard J. Cripplegate	Saakey C. James Street, Covent-garden
Burrough M. New Forum, Wilts	Hughes R. Postery	Sarjent J. Vermyn Street
Butler R. Chesapeake	Jackson S. Bermondsey Street, Surrey	Scott J. Strand
Chapman T. East Retford, Nottingham	Jones P. Wardour Street	Scott J. Russell Street, Bermondsey
Chatterton C. Newark upon Trent	Jones P. Lock's fields, Surrey	Scott W. Lloyd's Coffee house
Clive T. Takenhouse yard	Johnson A. Manchester	Sharrock T. Preston, Lancashire
Cook H. and Co. Birchin Lane	Ingham J. Manchester	Sherwood J. W. Newgate Street
Collier J. Stockport, Cheshire, and S. Collier, Manchester	Kemp J. Burr Street, East Smithfield	Skinner D. Newington Causeway
Cogan G. Skelcoates, Yorkshire	King K. Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn fields	Shea craft J. Gloucester Street, Queen Square
Cope J. Newcastle under Lyme, Stafford	Knight R. Warminster	Simpson J. and Co. Old Change
Colson G. Walham Green	Kucle A. Broad Street	Smith T. Oxford
Collins R. Union Court, Broad Street	Lardner R. Newton Poppleford, Devonshire	Smadley J. Salford, Lancashire
Cook J. Middle Street, Clothfair	Lee W. Deptford	Smith G. and Co. Cheptow, Montmouthshire
Cottin J. Broad Street	Lemay J. Pennyfields, Stepney	Spencer W. and Co. New Court, Bow Lane
Corvil J. Warford Court	Lee E. Broad Street	Spalding D. Thorpe, next Norwich
Cookesley R. Foss, Montgomeryshire	Like T. Old Brempston	Stead J. Foster Lane, Cheapside
Davis P. Barcham, Sussex	Maynard T. Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell	Stooke W. St. Pancras
Davey J. Truro, Cornwall	Marchant R. and Co. Bond Street	Summer T. Barnacre, with Bonds, Lancashire
Dawes R. and Co. Pall Mall	Mays J. Hilberton, Wilts	Sylvester P. Wantage, Berkshire
Dingle J. Plymouth Dock	Marrion R. Northampton	Torpin J. Upper Tooting
Dolby R. Colchester	Marth R. Rayleigh, Essex	Tubb W. and Co. King's Road
Draper T. City Road	Meadley G. College Hill	Twibill J. Macclesfield Street, Soho
Duckham T. Walsfield, Devon	Merrin W. Mile End	Valentine J. H. Church Passage, Old Jewry
Ellis J. Queen Street, Cheapside	Mitchell W. Turnwheel Lane	Ullock M. and Co. Chatham
Euler W. Bath	Mislane W. Gussport	Waring J. Alton, Southampton
Evans R. Leech Street, Barbican	Morgan J. Coppice Row, Clerkenwell	Winer J. and Co. Acta Lane, Brixton Causeway
Fel G. and Co. Tooley Street, Southwark	Munford T. and Co. Greenwich	Willis J. Gracechurch Street
Fenton J. and Co. Rotherhithe	Naylor R. Chigwell, Essex	Wightman W. Petticoat Lane, White-chapel
Fisher W. Houndsditch	Nesbit J. Jeddies Square, St. Mary Axe	Winn T. Prince's Street, Hanover Square
Gardner J. Halseydown Lane, Southwark	Nesbit J. Aldermanbury	Willson E. H. and Co. Liverpool
Glover M. and Co. Kidderminster, Worcester	Nurrie J. Holborn	Woolley J. P. Walham Green
Green J. Cornhow, Cumberland		Wood J. Sunderland
Griffiths W. Westwood, Wilts		
Harding T. Ludlow		

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

SINCE our last, no remarkable event have taken place on this seat of war, excepting the surrender of the strong

fortress of Peniscola, by the treachery of the Spanish governor. Of course, however, a great waste of blood continues on both sides, in skirmishes and small operations.



rations. The following is the report of the French general on the subject, dated Valencia, Feb. 7.

"After the fall of Valencia, I caused Peniscola to be invested. About the 28th of January, the general of division, Severoli, with two battalions of the 114th, two of the Italian line, and one of the second of the Vistula, commenced, by my order, the operations of the siege. The general of artillery, Valee, proceeded to fix the situation of the batteries; and on the 28th commenced a bombardment, which has been maintained with activity during eight days. On the night of the 31st of January, or 1st of February, the trenches were opened by one thousand labourers, to the length of two hundred and fifteen toises; the batteries of attack were instantly raised, in order to silence the fire of the enemy, and to establish afterwards more closely the batteries intended to make a breach. The engineers continued their approaches, advancing on the left bastion, eighteen pieces of cannon were placed in battery; the mortars continued to fire day and night, and sunk a gun-boat: the enemy returned a heavy fire of ball and grape-shot. The 2d of February, Lieutenant Prunel, whom I had sent with instructions, having been admitted into the fortress, reported an answer, and some propositions, which were immediately sent to me. The preamble was remarkable, and of a nature to announce the submission of the place. The governor, in a very animated conversation, expressed his true sentiments, and his hatred of the English, who urged him, with threats, to give up the fort to them. He did not hesitate to prefer the French, and has acknowledged the existing government as the only system proper to put an end to *agonie* of his country. I sent back immediately the proposed capitulation, with my answer in the margin. I added a letter to the governor. In the interval the works were continued, and the fire was resumed during twenty-four hours; but the modified capitulation that I had forwarded was approved, and the governor, by acceding to it, put an end to hostilities. On the 4th, at noon, Peniscola surrendered to the troops of the emperor. We have found sixty-six pieces of cannon, provisions for two months, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. The circumstances which attended the reduction of Peniscola, and the submission of the governor, Garcia Navarro, form a conquest from which I expect to derive the best effects. Every thing here, (except Alicant, where an English general, named Roche, has taken the command) tends to put an end to the war. It is considered as finished."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

At a very numerous meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, held in Dublin, on Friday, the 28th of February, 1812, the Earl of Fingal in the chair, the fol-

lowing address to the Prince Regent, and the draft of petitions to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland, were read and adopted. We have inserted it at length, as containing a summary of the arguments on this famous long-contested question.

"The PETITION SHEWETH—That we humbly approach your Royal Highness as the guardian of the honour and interests of this great empire, and presume respectfully to submit to your Royal consideration our peculiar condition under the Penal Laws, now in force against us.

"The generous and elevated character which the people of Ireland have long been taught to attach to the name of your Royal Highness, has impressed us with the pleasing confidence, that the glorious work of effectually relieving the Roman Catholics of these realms from their numerous sufferings, has been reserved for your gracious and happy interposition in our favour.

"We have publicly and solemnly taken every oath of fidelity and allegiance to the Crown, which the jealous caution of the Legislature has, from time to time, imposed as tests of our political and moral principles. We are ready to give every further pledge that can be given in this respect; and, although we are still set apart, (how wounding to every sentiment of honour!) as if unworthy of credit in these our sworn declarations, we can appeal confidently to the sacrifices which we and our forefathers have long made, and which we still make (rather than violate our consciences by taking oaths of a spiritual import, contrary to our belief) as decisive proofs of our profound reverence for the sacred obligation of an oath.

"By those awful tests we have bound ourselves, in the presence of the All-seeing Deity, whom all classes of Christians adore, "to be faithful and bear true allegiance to, &c.

[Here the long qualification oaths, prescribed by the statutes of 1782, &c. to the Catholics, are specially set forth.]

"We can with perfect truth assure your Royal Highness, that the political and moral principles, asserted by these tests, are not merely in unison with our fixed principles, but expressly inculcated by the religion which we profess.

"And we do most humbly trust, that the professions of doctrines, which permit such tests to be taken, will appear to your Royal Highness to be entitled to the full enjoyment of religious freedom, under the happy constitution of these realms.

"Frequently has the Legislature of Ireland borne testimony to the uniform peaceable demeanor of the Irish Roman Catholics—to their acknowledged merits as good and loyal subjects—to the wisdom and sound policy of admitting them to all the blessings of

of a free constitution, and of thus binding together all classes of the people by mutual interest and mutual affection.

"Yet may we humbly represent to your Royal Highness, and we do so at this perilous crisis, with sincere regret and deep solicitude, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland still remain subject to severe and humiliating laws, rigidly enforced, universally felt, and inflicting upon them divers injurious and vexatious disabilities, incapacities, privations, and penalties, by reason of their conscientious adherence to the religious doctrines of their forefathers.

"For nearly the entire period of the last twenty years, the progress of religious freedom has been obstructed; and, whilst other Christian nations have hastened to unbind the fetters upon religious dissent, the Roman Catholics of Ireland have remained unrelied.

"The laws, which unequivocally attest our innocence and our merits, continue to load us with the pains of guilt—our own consciences, the voice of mankind, acquit us of crime and offence—our Protestant fellow-citizens press forward with generous ardour and enlightened benevolence to testify their earnest wishes for our relief. Yet these Penal Laws, of which we humbly complain, cherish the hostility, and impede the cordial union of the people, at all times so desirable, and now so necessary.

"These Penal Laws, Sire, operate for no useful or meritorious purpose, affording no aid to the Constitution in church or state; not attaching affection to either, they are sufficient only for objects of disunion and disaffection.

"They separate the Protestant from the Catholic, and withdraw both from the public good; they irritate man against his fellow-creature, alienate the subject from the state, and leave to the Roman Catholic community but a precarious and imperfect protection, as the reward of fixed and unbroken allegiance.

"We forbear, Sire, to detail the numerous incapacities and inconveniences inflicted by those laws, directly or indirectly, upon the Roman Catholic community, or to dwell upon the humiliating and ignominious system of exclusion, reproach, and suspicion, which they generate and keep alive. Perhaps, no other age, or nation, has ever witnessed severities more vexatious, and inflictions more taunting than those, which we have long endured; and of which but too large a portion still remains.

"Relief from these disabilities and penalties we have sought through every channel that has appeared to us to be legitimate and eligible. We have never consciously violated, or sought to violate, the known laws of the land; nor have we pursued our object in any other manner, than such as has been usually adhered to, and apparently the best calculated to collect and communicate our

united sentiments accurately without tumult, and to obviate all pretext for asserting, that the Roman Catholic community at large were indifferent to the pursuit of their freedom.

"We can affirm with perfect sincerity, that we have no latent views to realize, no secret or sinister objects to attain. Any such imputation must be effectually repelled, as we humbly conceive, by the consideration of our numbers, our property, our known principles and character.

"Our object is avowed and direct—earnest yet natural—it extends to an equal participation of the civil rights of the Constitution of our country, equal and in common with our fellow-subjects of all other religious persuasions—it extends no further.

"We should cheerfully concede the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty to all mankind—we ask no more for ourselves.

"We seek, not the possession of offices, but more eligibility to office, in common with our fellow-citizens—not power or ascendancy over any class of people, but the bare permission to rise from our prostrate posture, and to stand erect in the empire.

"We have been taught, that, according to the pure and practical principles of the British Constitution, property is justly entitled to a proportionate share of power—and we humbly trust that no reasonable apprehension can arise from that power, which is only to be obtained and expected through the Constitution.

"We beg leave most humbly to assure your Royal Highness, that we estimate too highly the genuine value of the British Constitution, to entertain any project tending to endanger its preservation; and, if we persevere with more than common earnestness in our humble solicitations to be admitted to all its blessings, we hope that our perseverance will be viewed rather as a proof of our just title to the liberty which we seek, and of our sincerity in its pursuit, than as the result of any sentiment foreign to that of true and constant allegiance. We would not lightly abandon this the paramount object of our wishes; and we should seriously dread, lest our silence might be construed as an indication of despair, by a nation of faithful but feeling people. We are sensible, and we do not regret, that this equality of civil rights, (which alone we humbly sue for) will leave a fair practical ascendancy wherever property shall predominate; but, whilst we recognize and acknowledge the wholesomeness of this general principle, we cannot admit the necessity of the unqualified disfranchisements of any part of the people, in a Constitution like that of these realms.

"We are gratified by the reflection, that the attainment of this, our constitutional object, will prove as conducive to the welfare and security of this great empire, as to the complete relief of the Roman Catholic community.



munity; that it will secure the quiet and concord of our country, animate all classes of the people in the common defence, and form the most stable protection against the dangers which so heavily menace these islands.

"For we most humbly presume to submit it to your Royal Highness, as our firm opinion, that an equal degree of enthusiasm cannot reasonably be expected from men, who feel themselves excluded from a fair participation of the blessings of a good Constitution and Government, as from those who fully partake of those advantages; that the enemies of the empire, who meditate its (speedy) subjugation, found their best hope of success upon the effects of those Penal Laws, which, by depressing (nearly five millions of) the inhabitants of Ireland, may weaken their attachment to their country, and impair the means of its defence; and that the continued pressure of those laws, in time of unexampled danger, only spreads the general feeling of distrustful alarm, and augments the risk of common ruin.

"To avert such evils, to preserve and promote the welfare and security of the empire, and to become thoroughly identified with our fellow-subjects, in interest and affection, are objects as precious in our eyes, upon every consideration of propriety, principle, and moral duty, as in those of any other description of the inhabitants of these realms.

"If, in thus humbly submitting our depressed condition and our earnest hopes to the gracious consideration of your Royal Highness, we would dwell upon the great numbers and the property of the Roman Catholics of Ireland—already so considerable and so rapidly increasing—and to their consequent most important contribution to the exigencies of the state, we would do so, not with a view of exciting unworthy motives for concession, but in the honest hope of suggesting legitimate and rational grounds for constitutional relief.

"And, deeply indeed should we lament, if these very recommendations should serve only to hold us out as the objects of harsh suspicion at home, or of daring attempts upon our allegiance from abroad.

"May we, then, with hearts deeply interested in the fate of this our humble supplication, presume to appeal to your Royal benignity and constitutional wisdom, on behalf of a very numerous, industrious, affectionate, and faithful, body of the people—the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

"And to pray, that your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to recommend it to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, to take into their favourable consideration, the whole of our condition, our numbers, our services, our merits, and our sufferings.

"And, as we are conscious of the purity of our motives, and the integrity of our principles, we have been emboldened thus to

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submit to your Royal Highness, with profound respect, the full extent of our wishes and our hopes. And, we therefore humbly pray to be restored to the rights and privileges of the Constitution of our country—to be freed from all Penal and disabling Laws in force against us, on account of our religious faith—and, that we may thereby become more worthy, as well as more capable, of promoting the service of the Crown, and the substantial interests of this great empire, now committed to the unrestricted wisdom of your Royal Highness, &c. &c. &c."

The Address to both Houses of Parliament, is a precise counterpart of the above.

In times like the present, which, *truly* to describe, might be to expose our press to unprincipled persecution—we judge it prudent, as every one who uses the press must also judge it—to abstain from recording all we feel for our country. The future historian will be better qualified, and more at liberty to do justice to our subject; and, if all perceptions of decency and virtue are not banished, if corruption and the lust of power have not deadened all the moral senses and feelings, we may, at no distant period, be able ourselves to justify our present reserve; on points on which we at the same time feel the keenest sensibility and liveliest interest.

The proceedings of Parliament have been distinguished chiefly by a motion of Lord Boringdon, in the House of Lords, to address the Regent to remove the ministers, which was negatived by 105 against 72. In the House of Commons, Mr. Percival has seized on the last resort of the portentous paper system; and, as gold and silver cannot, by Lord Stanhope's strange law, be forced down to the price of paper, the paper is now to be made tantamount to specie, in liquidating obligations by payments in court!

Some alterations in the disposition of the ministry have taken place, but unattended by any peculiar advantage to the public welfare. Lord Castlereagh, the nephew of the Marquis of Hertford, has been appointed Secretary of State for foreign Affairs. The Marquis himself has been appointed Chamberlain in the Regent's Household, and his Son, and the Son of the present Marchioness—Lord Yarmouth—has been appointed his Father's Deputy. At the time we write, some inconsequential arrangements have also been made at the Admiralty, and it is understood that Lord Sidmouth and his brother, and brothers-in-law, are to be taken into administration! As

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Journalists,

Journalists, we record these things; but we feel as little interest regarding the movements of the present ministers, from one place to another, as we believe is felt by the public at large. All attempts to separate from their principles, those illustrious Statesmen, who form the last and best hopes of the nation, have happily failed; and we consequently flatter the country, that ere long, the reins of Government will be confided to such known and tried patriots, as the Lords Moira, Erskine, Grey, Grenville, Lansdowne, and other patriots of equally great public-spirited and liberal Principles.

In such a crisis, the city of London has set a noble example to the nation; and at a Common Hall, which took place on the 26th, the following resolutions were carried, amidst the general plaudits of several thousands of the Livery. Such genuine unsophisticated expressions of public opinion, cannot fail to put vice to the blush, and re-establish the ascendancy of virtue in our public Councils.

Resolved—1. That we have long seen and felt, with the deepest concern and anxiety, the prevalence and baneful effects of a corrupt and unconstitutional influence in the administration of the government, equally dangerous to the honor and independence of the crown, and to the liberties and happiness of the people.

2. That among other pernicious effects of this system, the public resources have been dissipated in wild and disgraceful projects, in numerous frauds and peculations, in useless places, pensions, sinecures, and reversions, and in expensive establishments having no apparent object but the increase of ministerial patronage, creating an oppressive and overwhelming weight of taxation, rendered doubly grievous by the inquisitorial and arbitrary mode of its exaction.

3. That we have seen a delusive and factitious paper currency substituted in place of the valid coin of the realm, and the pernicious progress of measures and laws designed to give a forced value to such unnatural currency, evidently indicating the approaching confusion of the public finances, and the ruin of the public creditors.

4. That under the protection of a corrupt influence, which undermines all public spirit and principle, we have witnessed the most shameless and insulting disregard of public opinion, degrading instances of which have been the screening from justice two individuals, who were then and now are, ministers of the crown, and who have been openly charged with corrupt trafficking in seats in the House of Commons; by the refusal to inquire into the calamitous and disgraceful expedition to Walcheren; and in the re ap-

pointment of the Duke of York, against the unequivocal sense of the nation.

5. That we have long suffered under an impolitic and ruinous system of restrictions on commerce, which, by an unhappy policy, have converted the impotent threats of the enemy into a substantial injury, and to which is to be attributed the almost general ruin of our merchants, and the starving and wretched condition of the population of the manufacturing districts, who, driven to despair, claim relief in a change of system, instead of an extension of our already sanguinary penal code.

6. That we have seen foreign mercenaries introduced into our armies, and placed in command over Englishmen, at a time in which a great portion of our fellow subjects are denied a participation of the very privileges which these foreigners enjoy.

7. That we have for a series of years made many earnest representations of our grievances by petitions to the throne, and to both Houses of Parliament, none of which have yet been redressed; on the contrary, we observe an increased determination to resist inquiry, to protect abuses, and to screen from punishment public delinquents and open violators of the law and constitution, while the right of petitioning and the free access to the throne, secured by the Bill of Rights, have been denied to the people, and the public press has been either corrupted or persecuted.

8. That these and all other oppressions and grievances, are solely to be attributed to the corrupt and inadequate state of the representation of the people.

9. That from the avowed hostility of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the system so long pursued, and from a reliance on his own declarations, we patiently bore with these grievances, looking forward with anxious solicitude to the period, when his Royal Highness should accede to the full and unrestricted exercise of his powers, as the dawn of a new era, when it was expected those radical changes would have been effected, which the feelings and sufferings of the people, and the actual state of the empire, so imperiously demanded.

10. That it was with no less grief than astonishment we learnt that, notwithstanding the pledges which had been given, his Royal Highness had determined to continue those ministers in office, whose malversations and corruptions had been rendered as notorious as the sun at noon day—who had uniformly evinced a total disregard of all public principle—and whose practices had been chiefly directed to the corruption of Parliament, and their own aggrandizement; thereby extending and confirming that hateful system which had entailed so many miseries on the country.

11. That the continuance of such ministers in the service of the crown and of the public, destitute as they are of the smallest claim to support on any public principle, can



be attributed only to the most disgraceful intrigues, and to the pernicious influence of a despicable faction behind the throne—afflicting to a loyal and intelligent people, and portentous to the welfare of the empire.

12. That an humble and dutiful address and petition be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, representing our numerous grievances, and praying that his Royal Highness will be pleased to dismiss his present evil advisers, and to call such men, and such men only, into the public service as stand pledged to his Royal Highness and the country, to devote their exertions in effecting the salutary reformations which are so imperiously required—to correct those abuses and corruptions which have taken root in every department of the state; and to accomplish that radical and effectual reform in the House of Commons, which shall make it truly speak the independent and loyal feelings of the people, rather than remain the convenient engine of the sinister views and corrupt measures of any minister for the time being.

The address and petition to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was read and agreed to.

Resolved—That the address and petition be signed by the town clerk.

Resolved—That the Lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and a deputation of twenty-one liverymen, attended by the recorder and city officers, be desired to present the said address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Resolved—That the sheriffs, attended by the remembrancer, do wait upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to know his will and pleasure when he will be pleased to receive the said address.

Resolved—That the representations of this city in Parliament be instructed to support the principles of the said address and petition in their places in Parliament.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to Mr. Alderman Combe, for his upright and independent conduct in Parliament, as one of the representatives of this city.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to Messrs. Robert Waithman and Mr. Samuel Favel, the mover and seconder of the Resolutions.

Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his impartial conduct in the chair this day.

WOODTHORPE.

T. N. WILLIAMS, Clerk, Common Hall.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

**L**ORD SOMERVILLE's Cattle Show took place on Tuesday the 3d, at Mr. Sadler's Yard. It was attended by several noble Agriculturists and Breeders, who inspected with much interest the various novel objects that were produced. The weights of Mr. Ellis's two sugar-fed Devon oxen were stated as follows, viz. the dark red one, seven cwt. from grass, and twelve cwt. now fat; and the light red one, seven cwt. and fourteen lbs. and now, eleven cwt. three-quarters. The weights of Mr. Hudson's two Downs, and Lord Somerville's, both last year, when shewn lean, and now when fattened, were stuck up; as also, the weights of the six working oxen, which his Lordship intends shewing fat next spring. The company afterwards adjourned to Freemason's Tavern, where three hundred and thirty persons sat down to dinner. After dinner the following Prizes were adjudged from a written award, prepared by the appointed judges.—To Mr. James King, a cup, value 30l. for his pair of Hereford oxen, bred and worked by Mr. William Jones. Mr. King was desired to take his choice of two almost similar cups; the other of which was delivered to Mr. Weston, in like manner, for the breeder, who was absent.—To Mr. John Terrett, a cup, value 20l. for his pair of Hereford oxen, bred and worked by Mr. Joseph Hill. This and

another cup for Mr. Hill, were delivered to Mr. Terrett, with a marked compliment from the Noble Donor, on the great merit of these oxen.—To the Earl of Bridgewater, a cup, value 15l. for his five South Down wethers, bred and fed by himself.—To Mr. John Boys, a cup, value 15l. for his five South Down wethers.—To Lord Somerville, a cup, value 15l. for his five Merino Ryeland ewe hogs. This cup his Lordship set by for a different appropriation.—To Mr. John Cawston, a cup, value 15l. for his five third-crossed Merino wethers. In delivering this cup to Mr. Causton, his Lordship told that gentleman that, by the excellence of the frame and carcase of his sheep now shown, he had opened the eyes of hundreds, who had before doubted on the much-contested subject of Merino crosses, as to quantity of mutton.—To Charles Ellis, esq. a cup, for his nine-years old Devon cow, sugar-fed.—Mr. James King, a cup, for his half-bred Suffolk and Essex breeding sow, bred by E. T. Waters, esq.—The award then proceeded to extol the Hereford oxen shewn by the Duke of Bedford, and for which he disclaimed a competition for the premium; and the Devon oxen, which Lord Somerville exhibited. They also complimented the Duke of Bedford on his excellent South Down ewe hogs, and Earl Bridgewater on his South Down wethers

and a beautiful ewe; Thomas W. Coke, esq. on his Merino down, and Mr. Swallowes' pig. They concluded by congratulating his Lordship and the company on the increasing excellence of the stock in general that is shewn in competition for his premium, so much to the benefit of the nation.

On the following day, the Merino Society's First Annual Show took place also at Sadler's Yard. It was attended by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, distinguished agriculturists, when the sheep and their different crosses were exhibited for the premiums. The principal business transacted by this Society, (which adjourned to dinner at Freemason's Tavern), was the election of Sir Joseph Banks to be President for the ensuing year, and T. G. Bucke, esq. to be Honorary Secretary, Vice Benjamin Thompson, esq. resigned. The day of the Annual Meeting was fixed in future for the Friday in the week, when Lord Somerville's show should be exhibited. Thanks were then voted to different gentlemen for their Essays and Communications, and the following Premiums were delivered by Sir Joseph Banks, with appropriate observations:—To C. H. Ellis, esq. M. P. a piece of plate, value 20 guineas, for the best pure Merino ram, not more than 28 months old.—To J. Fane, esq. M. P. a piece of plate, value 20 guineas, for the second best ditto.—To Mr. G. Flower, a piece of plate value 20 guineas, for the best Merino ram, not more than 16 months old.—To Lord Castlereagh, a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the second best ditto.—To Mr. R. Flower, a piece of plate, value 20 guineas, for the best pen of Merino Ewes, of not more than 16 months old.—To C. R. Ellis, esq. a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the second best ditto.—To J. Elliott, esq. a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the best pen of five Anglo-Merino ewes, of the third cross, not more than 16 months old.—To C. R. Ellis, esq. a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the best pen of five Anglo-Merino ewes, of the first cross, of the same age.—To Mr. John Cawston, a piece of plate, value 5 guineas, for the best pen of five Anglo-Merino fat wethers, of the third cross.—To T. G. Toher, esq. a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the best Merino ram's fleece.—To C. R. Ellis, esq. a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the best Merino ewe's fleece.—To Mr. G. Flower, a piece of plate, value 10 guineas, for the best Anglo-Merino ewe's fleece.

A Petition has been presented to Parliament by Mr. Berkeley Portman against the proposed Regent's Canal, in Mary-le-bone parish, stating that the value of the estate is eight millions sterling, the reversion of which will come to the Portman family on the expiration of the tenant's leases; that there are 27,000 inhabitants upon it who will be affected by the canal; and that, if the pro-

posed scheme is carried into execution, it will prevent 200,000*l.* being laid out in building that part of the estate where the canal is projected to run, and deprive Mr. Portman of an immediate large yearly income.

A school, on Mr. Lancaster's plan, is to be established for the Wards of Aldersgate, Coleman-street, Bassishaw, Cripplegate Within and Without, and for St. Luke's, under the patronage of the Duke of Kent.

The amount of suitors' monies, in the High Court of Admiralty, and High Court of Appeals for Prizes, was on the first of January, 1810, 461,764*l.*; in 1811, 400,750*l.*; and in 1812, 262,460*l.*

It is understood to be in contemplation of many Members of both Houses of Parliament, to procure a general bill of inclosure, of commons or commonable lands, in the kingdom, and thereby prevent the great expence now attendant upon private inclosure bills.

The following is a list of the present Theatres in London, which, taken at the lowest calculation, contain as under;—Covent Garden Theatre, 3000 persons; Drury-lane, when built, 2800; Opera House, 3500; Pantheon, 3000; Little Theatre, in the Haymarket, 1800; Lyceum, 2000; Surrey Theatre, 2500; Astley's Olympic, 1500; Astley's Amphitheatre, 2500; Sadler's Wells, 2200; Sans Pareil, 1500; Regency Theatre, Tottenham-street, 1600; Royalty 1600. Total 29,500.

The ballot for the Local Militia for the County of Middlesex is about to take place. The number of men required is 10,000, between the ages of 16 and 50.

Cundell and Smith, two of the seamen sentenced to death for being found in arms at the Isle of France, were executed at Horse-monger-lane on the 16th.

G. Skeene also suffered death on the 18th for forgery. He was of a respectable family in Scotland; at an early age he went to the East Indies, and, on his return, remained for some time in the family of the Earl of Fife, and, at the death of the Earl, married his lady, who was burnt to death about three years since. He was then appointed second clerk to Shadwell Police Office, and was removed from thence as First Clerk to Queen's-square Office, where his conduct had been so uniformly good, that an appointment as a Magistrate had been actually made out for him a few days previous to the discovery of his delinquency. In the earlier part of his life he published some poetical works, of considerable merit; and, on the morning of execution, he wrote a letter to a literary friend, bequeathing to him his manuscripts, to be used as he thought proper.

On Wednesday, Jan. 22, a new dock, of fifteen acres, was opened at the Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe. The sluice was cut by the chairman, Sir Charles Price. These docks now contain an area of about 40 acres of



of water, with a wharfage and bonding yards, sufficient to receive 200 sail of ships, to discharge at the same time.

At a late Court of Common Council, 5000*l.* was voted towards building a new Hospital for Lunatics in St. George's Fields.

#### MARRIED.

The Hon. M. Elliot, to the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-gen. Robinson, of Dunstan-hall, Suffolk.

Captain G. Moore, of the royal navy, brother of the late Sir J. M. to the daughter of the late T. Eden, esq. of Wimbledon.

At Mary-le-bone Church, the Right Hon. Lord C. Townshend, to Miss Loftus, daughter of General and the Lady E. Loftus.

At St. Petersburg, Sir R. Ker Porter, to Princess Marie Seberbatoff.

At Clapham, Mr. T. Puckle, jun. of Clapham Common, to Miss A. Broadhurst, of Battersea Rise.

G. Brettle, esq. of Wood-street, Cheapside, to Miss Walker, of St. Alban's, Herts.

R. Hedger, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mrs. Norman, second daughter of Mrs. Sparrow, of Downing-street, Westminster.

Dr. J. Veitch, jun. of Hawthornbank, to the eldest daughter of Sir A. Grant, of Baker-street.

H. Corbould, esq. of John-street, Fitzroy-square, to the only daughter of T. Pickles, esq. of Chelsea.

At St. George's, Colonel Peachy, to the widow of the late J. Henry, esq. of Jamaica.

J. P. Anderdon, esq. of New-street, Spring-gardens, to the daughter of J. Cassamajor, esq. of Potterells, Herts.

Mr G. Steadman, jun. of St. George's in the East, to the youngest daughter of Mr. T. Boycott, of Clement's lane.

At Fulham, the Rev. J. T. H. Le Mesurier, to Miss Ludlam, of North End.

J. Bertin, esq. of Leicester-place, to the youngest daughter of the late W. Desanches, esq.

J. W. Roberts, esq. of the East India Company's China establishment, to the eldest daughter of the late C. Moody, esq.

H. Cook, esq. of the Adelphi Terrace, to Miss Wright, of Wood Green, Tottenham.

H. Havis, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss M. Swaine, of Doggett's, Essex.

J. Curtois, esq. of Curzon-street, to Miss Leech, of the same place.

Mr. W. Underwood, to the eldest daughter of S. Bull, esq. of Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

N. Hadley, esq. of Lewisham, to the daughter of C. Hurshe, esq. of Burkhams-place, Sussex.

Lieutenant G. H. Elliott, 20th Light Dragoons, to the eldest daughter of Major-general Hay.

Mr. W. Boothe, of Aldermanbury, to the second daughter of the late C. Sumison, esq. of Colerne, Wilts.

Sir F. Hartwell, to Miss Aldridge, of New Lodge, Sussex.

J. L. Yeates, esq. of the Army Pay Office, to the daughter of P. Reinagle, R. A. of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

H. J. Bunnett, esq. to Miss Bowers, both of Fulham.

R. T. Moore, esq. of Portsmouth, to the daughter of the late W. Blackhouse, esq. of Devonshire street.

Captain J. Ross, of the Company's ship Carmarthen, to Miss E. Goodwin.

Mr. F. Turner, of Bloomsbury-square, to the eldest daughter of J. Roberts, esq. of Harrow Weald.

Captain Wuld Sebthorp, 4th Dragoon Guards, to the daughter of P. Tottenham, esq. of Clifton.

Mr. M. D. Slater, to Miss B. W. Thring, of the New Kent Road.

At Fulham, H. Bunnett, late surgeon in the West Essex militia, to Miss Bowers.

At Petersham, R. T. Moore, of Portsmouth, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late William Blackhouse, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

At Putney, Edward Whitmore, esq. banker, of Lombard-street, to the eldest daughter of J. P. Kensington, esq. of Lime-grove.

At Lymington, L. H. Kingston, second son of John K. esq. of Belmont, Herts, M.P. to Frances Sophia, second daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke.

Charles Gilchrist, esq. of Sunbury, to Clara, daughter of the late Benjamin Baldwin, esq. of Oakingham, Berks.

Mr. Woolcot, of Doughty-street, to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, of Mill End, Bucks.

Major N. Napier, of the 43d light infantry, to the youngest daughter of the late General Fox.

B. Barnett, esq. of the Temple, to the daughter of Sir R. Barnet, of Modelen Hall, Surrey.

Mr. M. Smith, of Portsmouth, to the daughter of the late M. De Lisle, esq.

At St. George's, A. Pitcher, esq. of Charles-street, Covent Garden, to Miss Amey, of Bath.

—Captain G. Greenhill, of the navy, to the youngest daughter of the late C. Spencer, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

Mr. G. E. Beck, surgeon in the royal artillery, to the eldest daughter of J. W. Wood, esq. of Croom's Hill, Greenwich.

G. Garrow, esq. of Great George-street, to Mrs. Fisher, of Torquay, Devon.

E. Russell, esq. of Walworth, to Miss Woolley, of York-street.

Mr. L. Howard, of Cannon-street, to Miss Swan, of Nottingham.

At St. James's, Captain J. N. Fischer, of the royal marines, to Miss E. M. Walker, eldest daughter of William W. esq. of Swinnow-park, Yorkshire.

Rev. Kingman Foster, rector of Dowsby.

to Mary, youngest daughter of K. St. Barbe, esq. of Vine-street, America square.

Mr. Hall, of Foster-lane, to Miss Batt, of Wakefield.

At St. John's, Mr. John Hodgson, of Mumford-court, to Miss Alice Loy, of Peckham.

On the 14th, (the former statements of the marriage having been premature) Mr. W. P. L. T. Wellesley, to Miss Tylney Long. The dress of Mrs. Wellesley Pole consisted of a robe of real Brussels point lace, the device a simple sprig: it was placed over white satin. The head was ornamented with a cottage bonnet of lace, with two ostrich feathers, she likewise wore a deep lace veil, and a white satin pelisse, trimmed round with swansdown. The dress cost 700 guineas, the bonnet 150, and the veil 200. Mr. Pole was plainly dressed in blue and buff. About 800 silver favors, each valued at 31s. were distributed; those for ladies had an acorn in the centre, and the gentlemen's a star. Those for the domestics were made of white satin ribbon, with silver stars, and silver balls and fringe. The lady's jewels consist principally of a brilliant necklace and earrings: the former cost 25,000 guineas. After liberally providing for her domestics, increasing the portions of her sisters, and adding to the annuity of her respected mother, the fortune of Mrs. T. L. P. Wellesley, is estimated at 60,000l. per annum.

## DIED.

At Islington, *A. Ricardo, esq.* 80.

In Nottingham Place, *John Wigram, esq.* 82.

In Gray's Inn-square, *S. S. Baxter, esq.*

At Mitcham, *T. Langdale, esq.* of Holborn.

At Blackheath, ten days after the decease of her venerable husband, *Mrs. Burnaby*, aged 76, relict of the Rev. Dr. B. and heiress of the late J. Edwyn, esq. of Baggrave, Leicestershire.

Aged 72, *E. J. Pineger, esq.* of Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, nephew to H. Pineger, esq. late of Southmarston, Wilts.

At Croydon, *John Stapleton, esq.* late of Clints, near Richmond, Yorkshire, a gentleman much respected on the turf.

At Brighton, aged 77, *Lady Burdett.*

In the Adelphi, the third son of the Rev. T. H. Pearson, vicar of Queen Camel, Somersetshire.

In Park-street, the *Hon. Mary Talbot*, mother of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

*Mr. J. Henshall, sen.* of Wardour-street.

At Clapham, *Mr. S. Franks.*

Aged 81, the lady of J. Dennett, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In Spring Gardens, the youngest daughter of P. Gentell, esq. M. P.

In Bond-street, aged 70, *Mr. W. Fraser.*

At Fins-place, Chelsea, aged 46, *Miss C. Mangham.*

At Breton Constable, Norfolk, the seat of Sir J. Astley, bart. Member for the county,

the *Hon. Lady Stankope*, eldest sister of the late Lord Delaval, and sister-in-law to the late Earl of Chesterfield. Her ladyship was one of the finest women of the age, and a lady of great understanding and accomplishments.

At Bishop's Court, Isle of Man, the lady of the Right Rev. Claudius Crigan, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.

The lady of H. G. Atwaters, of Tavistock-square.

At Battersea Rise, aged 57, the lady of W. Hutchins, esq.

In Argyle-street, the *Countess of Aberdeen.*

The wife of Mr. R. Oliphant, of Leadenhall-street.

At Kentish Town, aged 88, *S. Davis, esq.*

Aged 17, the youngest son of W. Hay, esq. of Russell-square, midshipman on board the *Galatea* frigate.

*Dr. Garthshore*, many years an eminent and successful physician.

The youngest son of W. Hamilton, esq. of Guildford-street.

In Beaumont-street, *Miss Sowerby.*

At Jamaica, *C. Harrison, esq.*

In Conduit-street, aged 76, *Mrs. J. Simpson.*

In Cavendish-square, *Sir W. Langham.*

The only daughter of Mr. Bell, of Bow-lane.

At Croydon, the wife of Mr. J. Rivers, late of Phipps Bridge, Mitcham.

At Hammersmith, *J. P. De Loutberbourg, esq. R. A.*

The wife of Mr. C. Ashmore, of Henrietta-street.

Aged 74, *Mrs. C. Hodges.*

At Blackheath, aged 80, the *Rev. A. Barnaby, D.D. Archdeacon of Lancaster.*—Aged 75, *Lieutenant-General T. Davies*, of the royal artillery.

In Old Burlington-street, the *Earl of Uxbridge*. His death was hastened by an event which happened a few days ago. Two of his servants were helping him to walk from one room to another, and one of them quitted his lordship's arm, in order to shut the door; the other servant had not strength enough to sustain his master singly, and they both fell; in consequence, one of the noble lord's ribs was broken, and he lingered two days, when he was released from all mortal sufferance. His lordship was 67 years old. Lord Paget, his eldest son, succeeds to his titles and honours.

*Colonel Matthew Smith*, major of the Tower of London, 73.

In Poet's Corner, aged 41, *Mr. H. Medley*, late of the 84th regiment.

*Mr. Dakin*, of Friday street.

At Walthamstow, aged 64, *John Bacon, esq.* late of King-street, Cheapside.

At Twickenham, at the house of her second son, Major-general T. O. Jones, *Mrs. Joanna Jones,*



*Just*, the widow of the late R. J. esq. of Llanmon Castle, Glamorganshire.

*Mrs. Elizabeth Cox*, widow of the late Mr. D. C. of King's-row, Pentonville, 78.

*Mrs. Wratislaw*, wife of Mr. W. of Tenterden-street, Hanover square.

In New Bond-street, *Mr. R. Mason*, many years tea dealer and grocer, 73.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Lee*, relict of the late J. L. esq. 74.

In Wimpole-street, *Mrs. Tash*, wife of W. T. esq. of Broomfield-house, Southgate.

The wife of Mr. Tapp, of Cheapside.

In Falcon-square, *S. Pinder*, esq. 73.

*Mr. Vardon*, of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

*Mr. W. Collins*, Great Portland-street; author of a poem on the Slave Trade, Life of George Morland, the Artist, &c.

*Mr. C. Harris*, of Winchester-place, South-west.

Aged 88, *Mrs. Taylor*, mother of Mr. T. wine-merchant, High-street, Borough.

*Ellen*, the youngest daughter of T. Willmott, esq. of Clapham Rise.

*Mrs. Payne*, wife of Mr. J. P. wine-merchant, Leadenhall-street.

*Mr. Samuel Elmes*, of College Hill, after a short but very severe illness of a few days, in the 52d year of his age, lamented by his family and friends.

Deeply lamented, *Mrs. Mary Shaw*, wife of Mr. S. of Old Broad-street, and eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Brooks, Strand, aged 29.

— *Owen*, esq. of Conduit-street. Of this excellent man we feel it impossible to refrain from recording the following characteristic anecdote. Soon after the editor of this Magazine, in a public office in the city of London, proposed the establishment of a Fund, for the relief of the families of prisoners, he dined at a public table near to Mr. Owen; and, when the company retired to take their tea and coffee, Mr. O. addressed the Editor, spoke in commendation of the plan, and, putting his hand in his pocket, said he was sorry he had not more money about him, but begged his acceptance of what he held in his hand, which was a bundle of Bank notes, and then darted amidst the company. The Editor afterwards ascertained his name from a bystander, and his subscription appears in the Subscription List as a modest Y. Z.

Aged 22, *Mr. Richard Richards*, engraver at the Bank of England, at his apartments, Great George-street, Blackfriars-road. Perhaps a young man of greater promise, or more sincerely regretted, has never been arrested by the unsparing hand of death. Excellence was the object of his attainments. Even this the partial sketch of a friend, who so lately saw the earth closed over him, must fall short of that which is due to his memory. In the execution of vignettes, arms, crests, &c. he has been seldom excelled; and his at-

tainments may in some measure be estimated when it is mentioned that he was formerly the pupil of Mr. James King: and that the Bank directors, unexpectedly and unsolicited on his part, placed him in a situation so honorable to both parties. With a pensive and susceptible mind, he was but little calculated to press before those of less merit, but of more boldness; indeed his modesty as a man was equal to his merit as an artist; and the writer of this article, in recollecting him, has often thought the words of the poet might be faithfully applied:—

“ Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its fragrance on the desert air.”

In his situation at the Bank, (which had so opportunely placed him above the difficulties and vexations he had often experienced), he had but continued a few weeks, when this hope of his widowed mother, this delight of an affectionate sister, and the pride of his friends, after two days confinement to his bed, was snatched from them by the resistless grasp of death. His body on being opened by Drs. Walshman and Calderwood, discovered his lungs much injured, and the heart completely surrounded by water.

*Admiral Sir C. Cotton*, bart. of Madingley, Cambridgeshire, Admiral of the White, and Commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy on Sunday morning the 23d instant, at Stoke House, Plymouth, which in a short time terminated in his dissolution.

At Pimlico, aged 43, *Mr. Thomas Baker*, one of the porters at Buckingham House. About five weeks before his death, he had been bitten by a puppy, which labored under some disease, and for which he had called in a farrier, and in administering some medicine, both of them were bit. The dog, getting worse, was hanged, without any certainty of his being mad, and nothing more was thought of the bite, till Baker fell ill during a night on which he was on duty at Buckingham House. In the morning, he complained of having had a shivering fit, and of being in a violent perspiration. He walked home, and, getting worse, sent for a medical man, who, from some symptoms, was led to ask if he had not been bitten by a dog? he put him to the test of the disease with a glass of wine, which he refused with horror, and continued to shun all liquids, and vessels capable of containing liquids, till his death, which took place at four on the following morning. He was sensible at intervals to the last, and his dread of liquids arose from the difficulty of swallowing, and from the danger of being suffocated if he made the attempt. The farrier has not been affected.

At his house at Wimbledon, where he had resided many years in great comfort and affluence, *John Horne Tooke*, esq. in the 76th year

year of his age; a man who will long be celebrated in literature for his *Diversions of Pursey*, and whose name will be recorded in the history of George the Third, among the patriots who sturdily and ably opposed his system of government. Mr. Tooke began life as minister of New Brentford, and signalised himself by his zeal during Wilkes's contests for Middlesex. He was noticed by Junius, and wrote a letter printed in the works of that writer. In 1777, he solicited subscriptions in aid of the Americans, and was thereon prosecuted and imprisoned. He afterwards joined and was duped by Mr. Pitt, who placed himself at the head of the reformers; but, to his everlasting infamy, in 1794, as minister, caused Mr. Tooke, and others, to be tried for their lives for persevering in these attempts to obtain reform, in which he had himself been a leader. In 1796, Mr. Tooke stood for Westminster, and delivered from the hustings the best set of speeches ever spoken on those occasions. In 1799, he was returned to Parliament, but by his total silence disappointed the fond expectations of his friends. He was afterwards ejected on the ground of being in priest's orders; and, since that period, has lived in privacy, and been no further concerned in public affairs than as confidential friend of Sir Francis Burdett. A few years since, he lost the use of his lower limbs from palsy; but his habitual wit and sarcasm never failed him, and he received and enjoyed his friends to the last. He ordered his body to be buried in a tomb long prepared in his garden, a request which, we learn, his surviving relatives intend to comply with. [*In our next we purpose to devote our biographical pages to a full account of his long and active life.*]

In Pall Mall, the most noble the *Marchioness of Buckingham*. Her ladyship came to town from Stow on the night preceding her death, to obtain professional advice for a violent pain in one eye; but in all other respects apparently in high health. She was seized, however, with a violent fever in the course of that night, and on the following evening departed this life. When the marchioness was created Baroness Nugent, it was with remainder to her second son, Lord George Nugent Grenville, who by the decease of his mother, becomes a peer of the kingdom of Ireland. She was married to the marquis in 1775.

The *Hon. Lieutenant-Gen. Vere Poyntz*, of Addington Grange, Bucks.

At Leatherhead, *W. Blackburn*, esq.

In John-street, the only surviving daughter of the late Right Rev. R. Lowth, Lord Bishop of London.

At Mount Henry, Ireland, aged 74, the widow of the late Lord Baron Annaly, of Tanelick, Longford.

Aged 58, *Mr. H. Gibson*, of Watling street. At Chelsea, *Miss Isabella Lucas*.

At Highgate, aged 74, the relict of the late *W. Hodges*, esq.

In Curzon-street, the only daughter of the late *C. Donne*, esq.

At his house in Frith-street; deeply and sincerely lamented by his afflicted relatives, and an extended circle of surviving friends, *Mr. Swainson*, the well-known and benevolent proprietor of *De Verno's Vegetable Syrup*. To those who had the happiness of being intimately known to Mr. S. it would be unnecessary to say any thing respecting his merits: but, to others, it is but justice to departed worth to declare, that he was a warm and even enthusiastic friend to the cause of humanity in general. "*Humani nihil a me alienum puto*," seemed to be the spring from which all his actions flowed. In his private friendships, and in his personal attachments, his zeal scarcely knew any limits, exhibiting a benevolence of heart rarely to be met with. On all occasions, he was particularly anxious to afford every assistance to those who were climbing up the hill of science: fully conscious also of the infirmity of human judgment, he was always the first, to make every allowance for what he conceived to be error in others. The greater part of his valuable life was devoted to the noblest of purposes, viz. an unremitting study, how he might most effectually remove or alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, by preparing and administering the celebrated vegetable syrup of *De Verno*, of which he was the sole proprietor. This important duty he discharged with fidelity and diligence, during a period of thirty years; and with a success which has hitherto been unequalled in the annals of Medicine. In the performance of this duty, his liberality was eminently conspicuous. His constant language was, that the greatest happiness of his life consisted in being able to mitigate the sufferings of his fellow men: and his actions always kept pace with his professions. His remains, accompanied by a few select friends, were on Saturday the fourteenth instant, interred in a family vault at Twickenham; where, led on by an ardent desire to increase his knowledge in the vegetable kingdom, he had formed a botanical garden; which has long been, not only the admiration of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, but of men of science in almost all parts of the island. By his death the valuable medicinal recipe for the vegetable syrup of *De Verno*, becomes the property of his nephew, *Thomas Canham*, esq. who is prepared, by an assiduous study in *Mr. Swainson's* school, to promote the wonderful effects and extensive utility of the medicine, by administering it conformably to the experience of his very respected relative. In that school he has learnt that the systems of *Galen* and *Borrhaave* seem to be reviving; and that the humoral



humoral Pathology is likely to prevail in the mutability of fashions. The state of the blood, lymph, and humours, is becoming the objects of medicine; and practitioners find it necessary, not only to remove obvious superficial symptoms, by air, exercise, and sea-bathing, but to purge the inward malady, which like a worm gnaws the roots of the constitution. In the season of fashionable emigration, they seek temporary relief by plunging into water, or by change of atmosphere, but do not get rid of the noxious influence of their internal habits. Mr. Canham has seen with satisfaction the happy efforts of Mr. Swainson to relieve symptoms, which were the effects of intemperance, sedentary habits, study, and indiscretion, committed by the patient or his ancestors. The humoral pathology, on which the credit of the vegetable syrup, and the success of the late Mr. Swainson, has been so long supported, does not restore by violence, but by gradual and permanent means which ameliorate the whole constitution. Mr. Swainson and Mr. Canham, following his practice, avoids copious evacuations, because they enfeeble the lacteals and induce dropsy; and in cases of nervous, gouty, and scorbutic affections, in paralytic and epileptic tendencies, they accelerate the bile; and in all the affections of the liver, in which the syrup is used, and those complaints called bilious, they are very pernicious. Mr. Canham has witnessed with sorrow the appearance of brave men, with deranged and vitiated digestion, with copious and acrid bile, with checked perspiration disordering the intestines, and diminished strength of the fibres: all these owing to the sudden changes of scorching heat and suffocating atmospheres into cold and wet seasons, to crude aliments, excessive anxiety, and to long and continued fatigues, would have been relieved by the seasonable use of the vegetable syrup. Mr. Canham therefore hopes, that he shall be as successful as his excellent predecessor, in impressing on the minds of the afflicted, a proper alarm in the first stages of all debilitating diseases; for a corpse may be as soon re-animated, as an asthma, a consumption, or a cancer, cured, which is fully matured.

[The late *John Grisdale, esq.* of Lincoln's Inn, whose death was mentioned in our last, was born in Carlisle, in the year 1780, of the cathedral, of which his father is chancellor. In the year 1799 he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, but removed from that society the year following to Christ College, in the same University. He took his bachelor's degree with distinguished honor in the year 1802, being second wrangler. The year following he received a fellowship of that college. From his early youth he gave the promise of extraordinary attainments in literature, his mind was stored with much acquired

knowledge, and he possessed a judgment clear and comprehensive, which enabled him to select the most useful parts of science; while his superior taste led him to chuse for the objects of his imitation the most pure compositions in ancient and modern literature. His life opened most auspiciously; his friends beheld with joy the dawn of uncommon talents. There seemed nothing in literature too difficult for his attainment; his application was unwearied, and he was not merely a student by profession; he brought to literature an ardent and a noble mind, fraught with all the enthusiasm of a poet, and all the soberness of a critic. While at the Grammar-school at Carlisle, his compositions were admired for possessing force, elegance, and beauty, far beyond his years; and his friends could not help expecting anxiously, that powers of mind so highly gifted, with application so steady, and a demeanor at once gentle and manly, might achieve a distinguished situation in the learned profession which he had chosen. Alas! how false are our own hopes! Not only his parents and relatives must deeply lament a fate so lively distressing, but the numerous acquaintances which his superior understanding and excellent qualities had procured him, must deplore a stroke which has cut short the career of one who, had he lived, it is no exaggeration of truth to say, would have been one of the brightest ornaments of the nineteenth century.—When a sap, who has attained celebrity in science, falls, we lament his departure, but we regret his loss the less because he has perhaps left a monument behind him, which will not speedily perish; but, when a young man of promising talents, like the subject of the present article, is cut off in the very prime of life, it is truly lamentable; and, while the grief-subdued friend is contemplating the loss, where is the comfort which can reach the wound, except it flows from the Christian religion. That blessed dispensation teaches us submission to the will of God; and, though many of his decrees may partially distress our happiness, yet we may hope that finally his goodness and his power will be both manifested in our favour. The late Mr. Grisdale was an *élève* of that celebrated Divine and Philosopher Dr. Paley; he had read his works with uncommon attention, he admired the close texture of his style, and the great force of his conversation. His college vacations were passed at Carlisle, where Dr. Paley occasionally resided. With this gentleman, with Dr. Milner, dean of Carlisle, and the Rev. J. D. Carlyle, Mr. Grisdale was on terms of the greatest intimacy; they all did justice to his promising talents, they saw the superior force of his understanding, they acknowledged the versatility and the energy of his mind, and no doubt expected to see him rise above the level of mankind. Carlisle, though remote from the metropolis



and a very inconsiderable city, contained occasionally a society of learned men, as eminent as any in the kingdom. The first of these was Dr. Paley, whose writings are universally diffused and read; to attempt any eulogium on Paley in this place, would be superfluous; but the world is not acquainted with his excellent conversational powers. To him we may add the Rev. Dr. Milner, dean of Carlisle, and master of Queen's College, Cambridge. Though Dr. Milner has not established so permanent a reputation as Dr. Paley, his abilities are of the first order; as a chemist and natural philosopher, he has attracted much notice in Cambridge; but, as an excellent preacher, his reputation is confined to Carlisle. If a person were to create in imagination, as Cowper says, "a preacher such as Paul," the Dean of Carlisle would best answer the description. The fervour of his piety is equalled by the extent of his knowledge. The various powers which he brings to his task is amazing; his arguments and illustrations are so clear, and his conclusions so energetic and striking, that he attracts universal attention; and the cathedral is, during the time of his residence at Carlisle, continually crowded. To these eminent men we may add the Rev. J. D. Carlyle, then chancellor of Carlisle, known to the world of letters by his beautiful translations from the Arabic. Mr. Carlyle was a man of fine taste for poetry and painting, and at that period had just returned from his travels in Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy. Unhappily ill health at that time had begun to impair those excellent faculties which promised to their possessor both reputation and opulence. Mr. Carlyle lingered for two years under a painful disorder, which terminated in his death at Newcastle upon Tyne, in April 1804, of which place he was vicar. The last of the celebrated junto was the Rev. William Sheepshanks, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Carlisle. He had travelled through France, Switzerland, and Italy, with the son of Sir Thomas Rumbold,

and had surveyed the buildings and paintings of Rome with the eye of a connoisseur; his memory was tenacious, and his good humour and conversational powers were inexhaustible. Three out of the four of these celebrated men are now no more. Dr. Milner only survives. Mankind have always been prone to praise and exalt men into heroes, who have contributed nothing to the sum of human happiness, but rather have added to the sum of human misery. People are praised as heroes who have scattered destruction among the human race. How much more worthy of regard is the sage whose studies tend to promote peace, knowledge, and goodness. The present sketch makes known to those who peruse it, the faint lineaments of one, who, had he lived to complete the usual term of human life, would have been enrolled among British worthies, and he would have had a more celebrated pen to write his biography. He had talents to have shone as a statesman, a legislator, a legal luminary, as great as any who now are exalted in superior situations. But death has closed our fond prospects, and shut out our most darling hopes. Among the millions whom death strikes, how few are like the subject of the present article! His early friends look round in society for a substitute for his intelligence, his frankness, his independence, his noble qualifications, and his eminent endowments. They look round, but alas! they are no-where to be found!

Star of the North! no more I hail thy rays,  
Shed thy bright glories to my ardent gaze,  
Was it for this I mark'd thy opening morn,  
Which bright eyed Fancy fondly would adore.  
Thy mind illumin'd by superior force,  
To trace each science to its parent source;  
Genius that lights its fires in heaven were  
thine,  
Who drew bright knowledge from a source  
divine.  
Ah, flowers illusive scarce allow'd to bloom,  
They now are scatter'd o'er thy youthful  
tomb!

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

- • Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE petition from the people of Berwick, praying for the repeal of the religious penal laws, contained so many names, that it extended upwards of twelve yards in length, though the signatures were written in double columns.

A correspondent has furnished the following description of the antiquities mentioned at page 185.—"The cup seems to have been consecrated to the sacred mysteries (for so I understand the word *dubit*) of the Luperci, by some called Fabiani, from Fabius and Quintilius, their governors. These rites were



were instituted by Romulus, as a memorial that Romulus and Remus were nursed by a she-wolf, to testify his gratefulness for her pains in nourishing him. These rites were celebrated upon the unfortunate days of February, and were of such a nature that they were abolished in Rome; but Augustus Caesar, when he was chief pontiff, restored them again."

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. John Huntley, to Miss Mary Ann Moss.—Mr. Thomas Wood, to Miss M. Hawkins.—Nicholas Fenwick, esq. of Howard-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hurry, esq. of Dockwray-square.—Samuel Barrett, esq. to Miss Storey, daughter of Robert S. esq. of Arcot.—Mr. Henry Ayre, to Miss Cox, daughter of Mr. G. C.

Mr. J. Story, of Ponteland, to Miss Ann Bowman, of Heathery.

At Gateshead, Mr. Thomas Bell, ship-builder, of South Shields, to Mrs. Armstrong, of the South Shore, near Gateshead.

At Earsdon, Mr. Thomas Rutter, of Seaton Delaval, to Miss Pattison.

At Keswick, Mr. Wm. Brown, aged 74, to Miss Jane Scott, aged 28.

Mr. George Hunt, to Miss Mary Nichol, both of Winlaton.

At Durham, Mr. John Nelson, of Rushyford, to Miss Wood, of Close House, near Sedgefield.—Mr. John Maddison, to Miss A. Davidson.

Mr. George Scarlet, merchant tailor, to Miss M. S. D. Shields, daughter of the late Mr. S. dissenting minister, both of Newcastle.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Isaac Mason, of Penrith, to Miss R. Ostle, of Broughton.

Mr. Wm. Elliott, to Miss H. Peagle, both of Bishopwearmouth.

At Jarrow, Mr. Wm. Smoult, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. John Wood, ship-owner, all of South Shields.—Mr. Robert Major, to Miss Mary Johnson.

At Stamfordham, Mr. John Fairbairn, to Miss Catcheside.

Anthony Wright, esq. of Alston-Brewery, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Rowel, spirit merchant, Alston.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Robson, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, both of Hilton Ferry.—Mr. N. Burnikell, ship-owner, to Margaret, daughter of John Wright, esq. late of Chester-le-street.—Mr. Joseph Davison, master joiner, to Miss Mary Sharp, both of that place.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. John Robinson, upholsterer, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John Howe, master mariner.

Mr. Isaac Slee, of Soulby, to Miss Mary Whitwell, of Penrith, in the 70th year of their ages, after a very short courtship.

At Sunderland, Mr. R. Dobson, chemist,

to F. M. second daughter of Mr. R. Preston, solicitor.

Mr. A. Oliver, writer, to Miss C. Brown, both of Coldstream.

At Berwick, Mr. Wm. Turnbull, mariner, to Miss Kinross.—Mr. James Gerrard, to Miss Tweddle, all of Berwick.—Mr. Smith Patterson, of Berwick, to Miss Margaret Smith, of Tweedmouth.—Mr. Edward Moor, mariner, to Miss Hiddlestone.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Thomas King, of Westoe, to Miss E. Croudace, of Pelton.

At Horton, Mr. John Young, jun. of Stobhill House, to Miss Tyzack, niece of P. Holland, esq. of Croston.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. George Wilson, aged 94. He was 36 years on board of his Majesty's navy, the latter 17 of which he served as an officer.—Suddenly, aged 68, Mr. James Morrison, of the Castle Garth.—Aged 20, Mr. George G. Bell, fourth son of Mr. B. land surveyor.—Miss Tate, of Westgate street.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. L. T.—Mrs. Ann Warniken, widow of Mr. P. W. of the Broad Chare, sugar refiner, 71.—Mrs. Pollard, wife of Mr. J. P.

At South Shields, aged 82, Mr. Wm. Finlay, formerly of Denwick.

Aged 97, Mrs. Watson, relict of the late S. W. esq. of North Seaton.

At North Shields, Mrs. Sarah Pringle, wife of Mr. J. P. ship-owner, 58.

At Newbiggin, Ravenstonedale, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, widow of Mr. W. S. Her clothes caught fire, and she was so much burnt, that she survived the accident only about a week.

At Berwick, Mrs. Fluker, wife of Mr. J. F. 66.—Mr. Alexander Wright.—Mr. James Skinner.—Mrs. Stewart, 66.

At Jarringmoor, near Wigton, Mrs. Susan Collin, 84.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Wealds, 73.

At Sunderland, Mr. A. Taylor, formerly a ship-owner, 60.

At Lamesley, Captain Robert Stevenson, 62.

At Redflett, Abbey Holme, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Wm. Glaister, esq. of Redflett.

Mrs. Royall, relict of Mr. Wm. R. of North Shields, ship-owner.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Cox.—Mr. Edward Maxwell, late of Gateshead, surgeon.—Mrs. G. Charlton.

At Durham, Miss Mary Bales, in the prime of life, sister of the late Mr. R. B.—Mrs. E. Wheatley.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Wm. Manders, formerly of Felton, 84.

In New Elvet, Mr. John Southeren, aged 72.

At Hudgill, near Alston, Mr. R. Stephenson, 73.

At Elerburn, near Pickering, Mrs. Nichols, wife of Mr. J. N. paper manufacturer, 34.

At Morpeth, Mr. Wm. Blyth. His death was occasioned by his hand being fractured in the wheel of the factory.

At Swalwell, Miss Rebecca Brown, 21.

At Chester-le-street, Catharine Alsbett, aged 104.

At Old Durham, Mr. Thomas Calvert.

At Sunderland, Ann, widow of Mr. A. Samuel, 77.—Suddenly, Mrs. Etherington, 45.

Mr. Wm Scott, of Hawick, 82.

At his father's, at Brampton, Mr. Wm. Bell.

Mr. John Minto, 77.

At Belchester, near Kelso, James Trotter, esq. 72.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The premiums given by the Kendal Agricultural Society to the best ploughers, were contended for by sixteen candidates, at Sizergh, on the 28th of February, and awarded to the five laborers who displayed most skill. The trials were made with the simple Scotch plough, which is now getting into general use in Westmoreland; and great improvements in every department of agriculture are taking place, through the exertions of the above Society.

Several Roman antiquities have been found lately at Plumpton, on the site of the station generally called Petriana, but better known in that country by the name of Old Penrith. Amongst them are silver coins of Maximinus; of Faustina, the wife of Marcus Aurelius; of Severus; of Geta, his son; and of Caracalla. There are also copper coins of Licinius, Constantius, and Geta; besides several of brass, and the ornaments of ensigns, brass tripods, &c.

*Married*] At Kendal, Mr. W. Harling, to Miss Postlethwaite.

At Orton, Mr. T. Barnfather, to Miss Mary Hodge, of Orton-rigg.

Captain Clarke, of Maryport, to Miss Clementson, daughter of Mr. W. C. of Parton.

At Egremont, Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss B. Walker.

Mr. Isaac Mason, of Penrith, to Miss Rachael Ostle, second daughter of Mr. J. O. of Broughton.

Mr. R. Blencarn, of Reasby, to Miss Parker, of Dudmire.

Mr. Wm. Holgate, of Horton, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. D. Bannister, of Cowgill.

Mr. Jackson, of Ingleton Hall, to Miss Walker, of Twistleton.

Edward Hasell, esq. of Dalemain, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Whitehead, of Ormaide Lodge.

At Penrith, Mr. R. Lough, printer, to Miss E. Sergenson.

At Carlisle, Mr. David Scott, parish clerk

of Dalston, to Miss Margaret Parker, of Wreay.—Mr. John Porteous, of Burgh-by-Sands, to Miss Jane Stubb, of Carlisle.—Mr. Joseph Nixon, to Miss Jane Atkinson.

Mr. George Taylor, of Sedbergh, to Miss Wilson, daughter of Mr. R. W. of Capplethwaite Hall.

At Whitehaven, Captain R. Bloome, to Miss M. Moore.—Mr. Ormandy, to Miss Bragg.—Mr. John Lamb, to Miss Sarah Harrison.—Mr. John Thompson, to Miss Thompson.

At Lindal, Mr. Dixon, of Cark, to Mrs. Bailiff, of Quarry Flat.

At Warcop, Mr. Sawyer, to Miss Fawcett, both of Sandford.

*Died.*] At Kendal, Mrs. Bordley, aged 78.—Mr. W. Swainson, in his 70th year.—Mrs. Tyson, wife of Mr. N. T. 67.—Ann Wilson, in her 90th year.—Mr. C. Mitchell, 82.

At Ulverstone, Miss Postlethwaite, 82.

Mr. Cowper, aged 70, formerly of Long Marton.

In Kentmere, Mr. J. Newton, 73.

At Soulby, Mr. R. Franklin.

Mr. Carleton, of Clifton, in this county, late of Whinfield.

Dorothy Contes, mother of George C. of Norton, one of the Society of Friends, 87.

Mrs. Wilson, of West End, Brough-by-Sands, 92.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Fisher, a maiden lady, 66.

At Carlisle, Mr. Wm. Hodgson, father of Wm. H. esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Cumberland.—Margaret, wife of Mr. Wm. Scott, 68.—Mr. J. Spooner 32.—Mr. C. Ray, 56.

Mrs. Beck, wife of John B. esq. comptroller of the customs, and daughter of the late Rev. B. Allott, of Whitehaven. Her regretted death was awfully sudden.

At Workington, Mr. John Elliot, 69.

At Maryport, aged 89, Mr. Andrew M'Ewen.

At Eaglesfield, Mr. John Bowman, 79.

At Pardshaw, Mr. Peter Head, 80.

Mary, the wife of Mr. John Askew, aged 70 years.—Mrs. Jane Wilson, widow, aged 67.

At Garths-hill, Ravenstonedale, Mr. H. Shaw, 50.

At Ravenstonedale Town, aged 73, Mrs. Eleanor Rennison, widow of the late Mr. J. R.

At Ulverston, Mr. T. Fisher, 58.—Mr. J. Harrison, father of Wm. North, esq. of Gunnerthwaite, 85.

At Fowl Briggs, Mrs. Moss, aged 103.

At Botcherby, aged 90, Mrs. Margery Jackson, a maiden lady.

At Kirkoswald, Mrs. Esther Thompson, aged 70.

At



At Oxenpark, Mr. Henry Nelson, aged 104.—On the same day, at the same place, Mrs. Harbottle, wife of Mr. H.

Mary, third daughter of George Bigland, esq. of Bigland, near Cartmel, after an acute and afflicting illness of three years.

At Sedburgh, Mrs. Carlisle, 89.—Ann, the wife of Mr. Wm. Handley. She has left a husband and nine children.

At Penrith, aged 78, Mrs. Phæbe Gasforth.

Mr. Richard Alderson, of Stone House, in Dent, one of the Society of Friends.

#### YORKSHIRE.

No further depredations have been committed against the properties of the woollen manufacturers in Yorkshire generally; but so much alarm prevails amongst the proprietors of gig-mills, that it is judged necessary that a military guard should be stationed at nights for their protection. The machine-breakers in the West-Riding, however, according to an account dated the 12th, continued their outrages.

A petition against the Orders in Council, has been sent up from the trustees of the Leeds Cloth Hall.

At the Yorkshire assizes, on the 12th, Mr. Abraham Briggs, paper maker, of Morton, was convicted of forging the stamps used to denote the duty on paper, which is printed on the paper by the officer of the excise.

*Married.* At York, Mr. John Allis, of Bristol, to Miss Sarah Sanderson, of York.

The Rev. Richard Astley, of Halifax, to Miss Ann Heywood, daughter of the late Mr. H. solicitor, of Nottingham.

At Whitby, R. Burdon, esq. of Hotham, to Mrs. Mary Thompson, daughter of H. Walker, esq. of Whitby.

At Halifax, Mr. James Jackson, to Miss Rachel Brook.—Mr. James Wood, of Huddersfield, to Miss Eliz. Bolton, of Southowram.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Carr, of Hunslet, son of Mr. J. C. solicitor, Wakefield, to Miss Wait, daughter of the late Mr. T. W. of Wakefield Outwood.—Mr. Wilkinson, of Hartshead-Moor, to Miss Wilkinson, of Kirkhamgate, Outwood.

At Leeds, Mr. John Wostenholm, of Sheffield, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Jubb.—Mr. R. Masterman, to Miss Elizabeth Crosland, daughter of Mrs. Greaves, of the Hotel.—Mr. A. G. Washington, to Miss A. T. Holt, only daughter of Mr. H. surgeon, all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Cooper, schoolmaster, to Mrs. Mary Phelps.—Mr. R. Cookson, of Holbeck, clothier, to Mrs. Ann Dickenson, of Leeds.

At Market Weighton, Lieut. John Pickering, of the Wakefield Local Militia, to Miss Jackson, only daughter of Mr. J. of that place.

At Bradford, Mr. T. Ackroyd, to Miss Mary Audsley, youngest daughter of Mr. W. A. of Horton.

Wm. B. Fernell, esq. of Spring House, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Henry Tudor, esq. of Sheffield.—R. C. Burton, esq. of Hotham, to Mrs. Thompson, widow of J. T. esq. of Wormersley-Hall.

At Bowden, Mr. N. Hill, of Manchester, to Miss Harriet Borel, youngest daughter of A. H. B. of Timperley Lodge, Cheshire, esq.—Mr. G. Stroker, of Wakefield, to Miss Laycock, daughter of Mr. J. L. of Hunslet-Hall.

At Rotherham, the Rev. John Foord, to Miss Parker, daughter of Mrs. P. of Masbro'.—Mr. T. Hardaker, of Rothwell, to Miss Ann Brook, of Water Fryston.

At Knaresbro', Mr. T. Wetherill, of Hutton Sessay, to Miss Binks, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. of Whixley, near Knaresbro'.

At Kirkheaton, Mr. J. Smith, of Bradford, to Miss Knight, of Horton.

Mr. G. Drake, son of Mr. D. grazier, to Miss Ash, all of Wakefield.

At Lynn Regis, Mr. William Headley, to Miss Amy Curl, daughter of R. C. esq. of East Winch, Norfolk.

At Calverley, Mr. Wm. Naylor, to Mrs. Mary Cockshott, both of Farsley.

Mr. John Ogden, to Miss Brook, only daughter of the Rev. J. B. all of Holbeck.

Mr. John Yewdall, to Miss Mary Fowler, of Bradford.

Mr. John Naylor, of Hunslet, to Miss Ann Wigglesworth, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Roundhay.

*Died.* At York, Mr. Thomas Hunt, attorney at law, and one of the coroners for the City and Ainsty of York.—Mrs. Beckwith, relict of Stephen B. esq. of York, 80.—Mr. John Wolstenholme, father of Mr. W. bookseller, York, 59.

At Leeds, Mrs. Jaques, sister of Colonel J. 83.—Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. solicitor, and youngest daughter of Mr. G. Smith, banker.—Mr. Joseph Naylor, son of Mr. J. N. 24.—Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. C. merchant.—Mr. Christopher Heaps, 64.—Mrs. Stephenson, late of Tadcaster, mother of Mr. James S. of Leeds, 71.

Aged 19, the youngest daughter of the late Samuel Hamer Oates, esq. of Chapel-Allerton.

At Headingley, Mrs. Wilks, widow of the late Mr. T. W. of Leeds, merchant.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Hallam, wife of Mr. A. H. of Pond-street.—Mr. Longden, aged 58 years, 35 of which he had been a preacher in the Methodist Connexion.—In her 73d year, Mrs. W. Broadhead, relict of the late Mr. J. B. of Sheffield; and mother of Mr. J. B. of Leeds. She has left 13 sons and daughters, and 30 grand children.

At Halifax, N. Warnhouse, esq.—Mrs. Sarah Tattersall.—James Oldfield, esq. of Suck-lane.—Mrs. Clarkson, relict of the late Mr. C. of Hartshead, 70.—Mr. Richard Naylor, who had been many years in his majesty's service, 88.

At

At Tinsley, W. Coupland, esq. He has left a widow and eight small children.

Mr. George Travis, of Rotherham.

Aged 81, Mr. Edward Lorrimer, an opulent farmer, of Arkendale, near Knaresbro'. He was a gentleman of integrity and exemplary character.

At Edlington, Mrs. Nicholson, 86.

Mr. Burrow, of West House, near Ingleton.

At Falsgrove, near Scarborough, Mr. F. Paddy, late of York.

Miss Osbourne, eldest daughter of Wm. O. esq. of Hull, merchant.

Mr. J. Cawood, of Garforth, 90.

At Milshaw, near Fulstone, at the advanced age of 102 years, James Hinchliffe, clothier, he always enjoyed a good state of health, was deprived of his sight a few years back, but his memory was good to the last.

Mr. Eli Jowett, of Riddlesden Hall, near Kighley, 83.

Mr. U. Brook, eldest son of Mr. J. B. of Camberworth.

Miss Amelia Thorp, only daughter of Mr. R. T. of Haddonley.

At Minskip Lodge, near Boroughbridge, Wm. Fletcher, esq.

Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. C. Earnshaw, of Knaresbro', 21.

Mr. John Lodge, second son of the Rev. O. L. of Kirkburton.

Mrs. Ann Hurst, of Hillfoot.

Mr. Matthew Hobson, of Bloome-House, near Barnsley, 75.

Mrs. Ellen Ikin, mother of T. I. esq. of Headingley, 78.

Mrs. Wade, wife of Col. W. of Altofts-Lodge, near Wakefield.

Mr. Wm. Raine, stuff manufacturer, late of Barnard-Castle, 73.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The competition for premiums offered by the Preston Agricultural Society took place on the 11th. At the appointed hour, eleven ploughs, each drawn by a pair of horses, and driven by the ploughman, started for the prizes. The rate which each ploughed per statute acre was from four hours sixteen minutes, to five hours thirty-two minutes. The first prize was awarded to James Burns, who performed his work in four hours and fifty-six minutes.

A short time ago, as some labourers were trenching the garden belonging to Mr. Willis, of Lancaster, they came to some masonry, supposed to have been part of the Roman wall, and about six feet from the surface, discovered the principal part of a large flag, with an inscription cut upon it, which appears to have belonged to a Roman bath, a quantity of tiles having also been found near it.

The following new mode of proceeding is to be adopted in future at the Lancaster assizes:—In order to save the expense of

long delay in the trial of undefended causes, all causes will be taken as undefended, unless marked as defended in the Marshal's Cause Paper, on or before the second day of the assizes, (exclusive of the first commission day, and also of Sunday, if Sunday shall intervene,) which period will expire at the next assizes on Tuesday the 24th instant.

The merchants, &c. of Liverpool held a meeting on the 17th, on the subject of an open trade to India; and a committee was appointed to prepare a petition.

The distress of the population of Liverpool continues on the increase. Eighteen thousand persons were receiving relief from the contributions of the inhabitants at the beginning of the month.

The misery of the people of Blackburn is so great, that a petition was presented to the Commons on the 20th, praying relief for them.

The Newry Packet to Liverpool, was lately lost, and all on board, including 250 soldiers, besides women and children, together with the crew, amounting in the whole to more than 300 souls, perished. Many of the bodies were washed on shore by the returning tide.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. T. Lutwychon, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss C. Barton, youngest daughter of Mr. James B. sen. of Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham.—Mr. Corrigley, aged 46, to Ellen Dalton, aged 74.—Mr. Cohen, spice dealer, to Mrs. M'Dermot, Lord-street.—Mr. Jackson, mariner, to Miss Rebecca Gordon.—Mr. R. W. Urmson, Captain of the brig Speculation, to Miss Alice Garner, third daughter of Mr. Wm. G. Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Cheshire.—Lieut. O. Owen, R.N. to Miss Humphreys, Brownlow-street, late of Penrhyn.—Mr. W. Bulley, to Mary Ann, third daughter of the late John Hurry, esq.—Mr. John Fowler, to Miss Mary Taylor, both of Bevington-hill.—Mr. T. E. Dickman, of Bidston, to Miss Mary Hornby, of Liverpool.—Captain George Knubley, of the ship Belmont, to Mrs. Christian.—Robert Kirk, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Augusta Sidney Young, of Ellesmere.—Mr. Robert Benson, merchant, to Miss Dockray, eldest daughter of the late Mr. D. D. of Lancaster.

At Goosnargh, Jonathan Kirkham, esq. of Middleton Hall, to Miss Sumner, of Goosnargh.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. Ward, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Forbes, daughter of the late T. F. esq. of the latter place.

At Manchester, Mr. John Whitehead, of Hanging-ditch, to Miss A. H. Deacon.—T. C. Jackson, esq. of Newton Grange, to Miss Mary Woolley, of Bardsleygate.—Wm. Rathbone, esq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Eliz. Greg, eldest daughter of S. G. esq. of Manchester.—Mr. Joshua Rayner, to Miss Fisher, both of Manchester.—Mr. G. Elwall, of



of Manchester, to Miss Maria Baddeley, of Nantwich.—Mr. J. Lill, of Preston, to Miss E. Harrison, of Manchester.

Mr. Wilkinson, bookseller, to Miss Helme, both of Lancaster.

*Died.*] At Woolton, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, assistant teacher at the Rev. W. Shepherd's school. He was a man of singularly extensive acquirements, being well versed in the Latin, French, and Italian, languages, and possessing a tolerable acquaintance with the German and the Greek. In mathematics he was profoundly skilled. His integrity was unimpeachable, and his manners were at once simple and cheerful. About fourteen years ago the exercise of his poetical talent unfortunately became to him the fruitful source of distress, and in its consequences brought him to an untimely end. Having composed a political song, he was sentenced to suffer two years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 50l. Soon after he was conveyed to the House of Correction at Preston, which was appointed as the place of his confinement, his brother addressed to him a letter, in which he expressed himself in terms of strong indignation at the result of his trial. This letter was opened by the jailor, and by him transmitted to a magistrate, who, instead of proceeding against the writer, gave orders that the unconscious prisoner, to whom it was addressed, should be put into close confinement. These orders were but too well obeyed. Every morning Mr. Lloyd was conducted from his sleeping cell to a solitary apartment, totally destitute of furniture, he not being allowed even a chair to sit on, nor any book except the book of Common Prayer. Here he was locked up till bed time, when he was carefully guarded back to his place of rest. This process lasted for six months, during which time he was on no occasion suffered to quit his day room, to open the only window of his apartment, or to hold intercourse with any one save his keepers. At the end of that time he was, in consequence of the remonstrances of Mr. Scarletr, put on the same footing with his fellow prisoners. It was soon evident, however, that his health had been dreadfully impaired, and, though during the remainder of his confinement he was treated with humanity, and was promoted to the confidential situation of acting clerk to the prison, he left Preston at the expiration of the term of his imprisonment with a confirmed asthma, which yearly becoming more and more oppressive, for the last twelve months rendered the prolongation of existence a painful toil, and finally terminated his mortal career with acute suffering. The magistrate, in consequence of whose interposition Mr. Lloyd was so harshly treated, has by a few months preceded his victim to that home from whence "no traveller returns." In this circumstance perhaps he was fortunate: for had he lived to read this record of the mischief which he has done, its perusal

would in all probability have by no means tended to dissipate the horrors of the grave.

At Liverpool, the wife of Mr. T. Hughes, attorney.—Mr. S. Rathbone, 63.—Mrs. Lowe, mother of Thomas Creevey, esq. M.P. for Thetford, 74.—Mr. T. Borrowdale, only son of Captain B.—Mrs. Maxwell, Crooked-lane.—Mrs. Whittingham, wife of Mr. T. W. printer, Temple-lane, 38.—Mrs. Nowlan, relict of the late Michael N. esq. of Madeira, 73.—Ralph, the youngest son of Mr. John Jackson, Duke-street.—Mr. T. Hassall, of Pool-lane.—Mrs. Margaret Dawson, wife of Mr. S. D. stationer, 27.—Mrs. Leavy, wife of Captain L. late commander of the ships *Britannia* and *Phoenix*, of this port; and on the following morning, Mrs. Woodward, sister to Mrs. Leavy.—Miss Brooke, daughter of Mr. B. Parliament-street.—Mrs. Abbott, 69.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Webster, mother of Mr. W. solicitor, 65.—The Rev. John Atkinson, M.A. minister of St. John's Chapel.—Mr. John Peacock.—Mr. Thomas Broster, bookseller.

At Preston, Mrs. Ann Smith, 69.—Mrs. Ballen, 78.

At Salford, J. Radford, esq.

At Chewbent, and were interred within a few days of each other, three women, whose united ages amounted to more than 270 years; each individual being upwards of ninety.

Mr. John Atherton, of Preston, 79.

At Woodplumpton, aged 83, Mr. Wm. Threlfall.—He had been married 58 years; twelve sons and daughters, and nine sons and daughters-in-law, attended his funeral; and he has left fifty-five grand-children.

At Barbon, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. Garnett, father of the late celebrated Dr. G.

#### CHESHIRE.

It is intended to apply to Parliament for an act to inclose the forest of *Delamere*, containing about 10,000 acres.

The late high tides, so accurately predicted by the astronomers at Paris, have done much damage at Chester. The whole of the meadows from opposite the hill at Broughton to Iron Bridge, were completely under water, and it was with much difficulty the cattle were saved. Considerable damage was done at the iron-foundry of Mr. Harrison, opposite Brewer's Hall, by the extraordinary influx of water. Nearly the whole of the lower part of the building was inundated. The tide has not been so high since 1802.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. W. Duncan, merchant, to Miss Sarah Lewthwaite, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. L. of the former place.

At Cheadle, R. R. Lingard, esq. second son of J. L. esq. of Dodge Hill, Heaton Norris, to Miss Turner, of Hollywood House, near Stockport.

At Astbury, Mr. C. Higginson, of Northwich, to Miss Luskett, of Congleton.

*Died.*]

*Died.*] Mr. T. Harbridge, of Mouldsworth, near Chester, 80.

At Chester, W. Robertson, esq. captain of marines, 82.

Miss Mary Tomkinson, eldest daughter of Mr. John T. of Northwich, salt proprietor.

Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Mr. F. of Stockport, 61.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

Several outrages have lately been committed by the frame-breakers in this county: the ringleaders, it seems, have threatened with destruction such witnesses as may appear against their party.

*Married.*] At Elvaston, Mr. Allestree, of Alvaston, to Miss Trowell, of Amberston.

At Youghreave, Mr. M. A. Taylor, of Bakewell, to Miss Briddon, daughter of J. B. esq. of Middleton.

*Died.*] At Mosbro' Hall, Samuel Staniforth, esq. 61.

At Breaston, Miss Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. C. rector of West Hallam.

Mr. R. Gaskin, of Derby, 65.

Thomas Chatterton, esq. formerly of Ashborne, 70.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

We are happy to state that tranquillity prevails at present in the town of Nottingham. For the purpose of preventing a repetition of the late disturbances, government have determined to form a regular garrison there, in which two or three regiments are to be kept constantly. The Mayor of Nottingham lately received a letter, threatening, that, if any of the persons now confined for rioting should be found guilty and punished, the town will be set on fire. The Luddites have raised between three and four hundred pounds for the purpose of procuring counsel. It appears, that, since the commencement of the Luddite system, forty-two lace-frames, and five hundred and forty-four plain silk and cotton stocking-frames have been destroyed: the value of the former, when new, is upon the average about sixty pounds each; and that of the latter from eighteen to twenty pounds each.

The trials of the rioters commenced on the 19th, and several of those unhappy men have been found guilty. Of these three were sentenced to fourteen years transportation, two to seven years, and two were acquitted. Judge Bayley, in his charge to the Grand Jury, stated, that when he should leave the town the Assizes would be only adjourned, and that, upon the seizure of any of the rioters, a judge would come down, and act upon the present commission.

*Married.*] At Halam, near Southwell, Mr. Dickinson, draper, of Nottingham, to Miss Lesson, of the former place.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

L. Dymoke, esq. the champion of England, has sent a message to the Tower, requesting

his armour, as used at the coronation of the Kings of England, in order that it may be fitted and made ready for use. The championship of England is hereditary in the family that possesses the manor of Scrivelsby, to which the dignity is attached: the office is not lucrative.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. Vevers, to Miss Darby, of Lincoln.

At Rayall, Mr. John Dysom, of Stamford, to Miss Lucy Redfern, of the former place.

—At Stamford, Mr. C. Naylor, of Ketton, to Mrs. Towns, widow, of the former place.

—Mr. T. Tayrey, to Miss Ann Cole.

Mr. J. Stevenson, of Winterton, to Miss Day, of Wooton.

*Died.*] At Holme, 99, Mr. W. Foster.

At Louth, R. Radgall, esq.—Mr. E. Wilson, 72.

Mr. R. Roadley, of Searby, 71.

At Gainsborough, the wife of Mr. Mercer.

At Grantham, the wife of Mr. Egglestone, 67.

At Barrow, Mr. J. Wilkin, 83.

At Retford, Mrs. L. Peatfield, 62.

At Stamford, Mr. J. Bailey, 80.

At Great Bowden, Mr. Lefevre, 60.

At Leake, Miss Ann Holland, 28.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

The frame-work knitters of the town and county of Leicester, have resolved to present a petition to the Prince Regent, praying him to take into consideration the present distressed state of their trade, which they attribute to the Orders in Council.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. William Turner, jun. to Miss M. Brierhood.

At Sileby, Mr. James Oswin, to Miss Shuttlewood, both of that place.

At Loughborough, Mr. Kane, to Mrs. Holland, both of that place.

Mr. Samuel Brewin, of Captain Smith's troop of Leicestershire Yeomanry, to Miss Lowe, of Enderby.

Mr. J. Bailey, of Quebec House, to Miss Hunt, of Newtown.

At Claybrook, Mr. Richard Barnes, of Hampton Lucy, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Bent, master of the academy at the former place.

At Hinckley, Mr. Thomas Pridmore, to Miss Ann Robinson, daughter of Mr. T. R.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Samuel Allsop, youngest son of the late Mr. A. builder, 25. —Robert Peach, gent.—Miss Sarah Frobroke, 26.—Miss Moore, daughter of the late Mr. M. Horsepool-street.

At the parsonage, Cottesmore, the Rev. W. Brereton, formerly of King's college, Cambridge, A.B. 1749, A.M. 1753; nearly fifty years rector of that parish. He was rector also of Pickwell, in Leicestershire, Canon Residentiary of Litchfield Cathedral, and formerly Archdeacon of Stafford, which office he conscientiously relinquished when unequal to discharge its duties.



At Hinckley, Mr. John Shipman, in his 80th year.

Mr. Wilson, formerly of Snareston, 72.

Mrs. Ann Mellor, relict of the late C. M. gent. of Kirby Frith.

At Whetstone, Mr. John Martin, 70.

At Syston, Catherine Ross, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. D. R. of Syston.

Mr. John Smith, of Newhold.

At Loughborough, Daniel Woodruffe, gent. 70.

Sarah, wife of — Lynes, gent. of Kirkby Malory.

Mr. William Bishop, of Tugby, in this county.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

The wretch who assassinated Mr. Mycock, as mentioned at page 190, turned out to be the brother of the deceased. He was soon apprehended, and was tried at the late assizes, when he was, upon the clearest evidence of his own nephews, found guilty. He has experienced the reward of his crime, having been executed and delivered for dissection.

*Married.*] Mr. John Taylor, of Knowle, to Miss Bate, daughter of Mr. T. B. of Compton.

At Stone, John Williams, esq. of Pool Park, Denbighshire, to Miss Robinson, daughter of W. R. esq. of the former place.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Tomkinson, of Ettingshall, to Miss Horobin, of Bilston.—Mr. Richard Dallow, to Miss Cooper.—Mr. J. Davis, to Miss Whitaker.

*Died.*] Thomas Fernyhough, esq. of Fore-bridge, 52.

F. Builivant, esq. of Stanton-House, near Burton-upon-Trent. He has left the whole of his property to the son of a poor man of the name of Fletcher, of Heanor, Derbyshire, which will amount, it is supposed, when the youth comes of age, to 200,000l.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Birmingham for the purpose of establishing schools for the education of the poor, in connection with the established church.

It is stated, in Mr. Swinney's Birmingham Chronicle of March 5, that a deputation of Birmingham merchants had waited on Mr. Perceval, by appointment, with a statement of the mischiefs resulting from the Orders in Council. The minister admitted, in the presence of Mr. Rose, that no stronger case had been presented to him; that it should have its due weight; but he added, that he would not flatter those hopes which might eventually be disappointed.

The following official intimation has been communicated from the General Post Office to the mayor of Birmingham:—"Such arrangements are under contemplation at the General Post-Office, that a coach is to leave your place at four o'clock in the afternoon,

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to carry the bag of letters from Birmingham to London; and that the letters from Liverpool to Birmingham, are to be delivered in the latter place an hour sooner than heretofore.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. T. F. Bellamy, surgeon, to Miss Ann T. T. N. Ryland, daughter-in-law of Mr. Taylor, surgeon, of Colmore-row.—Mr. W. Johnson, to Miss Mary Wallins.—Mr. Thomas Alcock, to Miss S. Dickins.—Mr. Labron, of that town, to Miss Mabson, of Wakefield.—Mr. Thomas Wilson, to Miss Gell, both of that town.—Mr. A. Knight, druggist, to Miss T. Clift, formerly of Coventry.—Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Julia Hakesley, of Willenhall.

*Died.*] Mr. John J. Burton, of Birmingham, aged 54. His numerous relatives, who testified by their attendance the last sad tribute of respect to his remains, together with the many poor persons whom, in his lifetime, he had relieved, showed, by their mournful attention when assembled round the grave, the greatness of the loss that they, and many others, had sustained.—Sarah Pendleton, of Snow-hill, 59.—In Suffolk-street, Mr. Josiah Hickman, 85.—Mr. John Burton, of New-street.—The wife of Mr. T. Norman, of Cannon-street, in this town.—Aged 82, Mr. Joseph Butler.

Ann Goodall, of Coventry, a member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. W. Mason, of Kenilworth.

Aged 72, Mrs. Jordan, widow of Mr. J. J. of Coventry.

Mrs. Russell, wife of Mr. Wm. R. attorney-at-law, of Summer Hill.

Mrs. Lutwyche, relict of Mr. T. L. 86.—Mr. Wm. Ford, of Aston-street.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Extraordinary fecundity.*—A ewe, belonging to Rowland Hunt, esq. of Boreaton, lately yeaned six fine lambs.

*Married.*] At Monk Hopton, Mr. E. Millner, of Stanton Long, to Miss Ann Adney, third daughter of Mr. A. of Weston.

At Baschurch, R. A. Staney, esq. of Hatton Grange, to Miss Muckleston, of Walford, daughter of the late Dr. M. and niece of J. M. esq. Prescott.

Joseph Holl, esq. merchant, to Miss Cooke, of Shelton.

Mr. Mitton, of Frankwell, to Miss Davies.

At Welsh-hampton, Mr. Lowe, of Ellesmere, to Mrs. Edwards, of the former place.

At St. Alkmund's, Mr. J. Purcell, to Mrs. Grafton, both of Pulley.

Mr. Taylor, of Acton Pigott, to Miss Massey, of Acton Burnell.

At Alorighton, the Rev. W. Thomas, of Cleobury Mortimer, to Miss Smith, of Crickheath.

P p

W. Hard-

W. Harding, esq. of Breck House, near Liverpool, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of B. Harding, esq. of Old Spring House, near Market Drayton.

At Leintwardine, the Rev. John Roche, jun. eldest son of the Rev. J. R. of Clangunford Park, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late T. B. esq. of Heath House, in this county.

At Wellington, Mr. S. Aintree, of Shawbury, to Miss F. Astley, second daughter of Mr. A. of Edgbolton.

Mr. J. Harris, of the Paper-mills, Ludlow, to Miss Griffiths, of that place.

At Bridgnorth, J. Olive, esq. of Longford, to Miss Lloyd, only daughter of Alderman G. L. of Bridgnorth.

*Died.*] Mrs. Bishton, relict of John B. esq. of Kilball.

At Cophorn, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Beech, sister to Mr. B. of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Taylor, of the Dayhouse, near Tibberton.

Mr. Rodenhurst, of Edgbolton, author of "The Hawkstone Guide."

Mr. Hamilton, of Claremont Hill, 63.

Mrs. Mary Spendlove, relict of Mr. R. S. of Shrewsbury.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges, of Shrewsbury, aged 86.

At Dawly, Mr. Delves, sen.

Mrs. Dodd, relict of Mr. D. of Much Wenlock.

Mr. Lummas, of Pave-lane, near Wellington.

Mrs. E. Dudell, of Muxton.

Mr. R. Phillips, of the Platt-mills, in this county.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

It was lately determined, by the magistrates at Dudley, that the contractors of the toll for the roads are entitled to one-half more tolls on narrow wheels, than is granted by any local act, where the lessees or contractors purchased the same at the time of letting; and that persons not paying the same will incur the penalty.

The Grand Jury at the Assizes for this county, agreed to petition the House of Commons for a General Inclosure Act; and a very strong petition, pointing out the necessity of inclosing the waste lands, was drawn out in consequence.

*Married.*] Mr. A. Knight, druggist, to Miss F. Clift, both of Dudley.

At Aston, Mr. Thomas Lutwyche, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Charlotte Barton, of Castle Bromwich.

At Old Swinford, Mr. Wm. Shutt, of Stourbridge, to Miss Witton, of the Heath.

Mr. Jonathan Saunders, of Bilston, to Miss Sarah Green, of Dudley.

J. Piggot, esq. eldest son of J. P. esq. of of Bevere, near Worcester, to Miss Eleanor Walsh Porter.

At Hadsor, the Rev. A. Luders, son of A. L. esq. of Bath, to M. P. Bradstock, third

daughter of the late Rev. T. B. rector of Birlingham.

*Died.*] Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. J. S. of Dudley.

Mrs. Corbett, wife of Mr. C. of Worcester.

Mr. T. Boughey, of Dudley.

Mr. T. Pidcock, son of J. P. esq. of the Platts House, near Stourbridge.

The Rev. Dr. Lucas, rector of Ripple, Worcestershire, and vicar of Pateshall. He was an active magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, and was known to the literary world as the author of a volume of Poems, and another of Sermons; aged 65.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. Edward Freeman, of Donnington Hall, to Miss M. Mainwaring, youngest daughter of the late Capt. T. B. M. R. N.

*Died.*] Aged 76, Mr. T. Fisher, of Goodrich, near Ross.

At sea, Mr. T. Morgan, master of the brig Hope, bound from Chatham to Chepstow, a native of the latter place.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to erect a spacious and elegant chapel, in aid of the parish church of Cheltenham.

No less than seven public roads and drift ways are about to be cut, under the Tidenham and Woolaston inclosure Act.

*Married.*] At Haresfield, Mr. D. Vick, of Elmore, to Miss Stroud, eldest daughter of Mr. G. S. of the former place.

At Stanton, Mr. R. James, of Colford, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. G. Yarrow, of Brecknor's Court.

At Newland, Mr. James Trotter, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. James Teague, both of Colford.

At Elkstone, Mr. W. Winning, of Brimpsfield, to Miss E. Sadler, of Highgate.

*Died.*] The Rev. John Baldwin, vicar of Southropp, and late fellow of Wadham College.

In Gloucester, aged 76, James B. Purchas, esq. a captain in the royal navy.—Aged 23, Lydia, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Spilsbury, of Tewkesbury. She was cut off whilst entering on the important work of educating the rising generation.—Mr. E. Barnes, aged 78.

At Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, Mr. Thomas Ballinger, aged 43.

John Gale, esq. of Charlton King's.

At Tewkesbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Jenkins, relict of Mr. F. J.

In the prime of life, after a lingering illness, Miss Margaret Goodhall, daughter of Mr. G. of Mitchel-Troy.

At Minsterworth, in his 82d year, Joseph Hawkins, esq.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Mr. H. L. of Ebley.

Miss Mary Lawrence, of Withington.

At



At Cheltenham, aged 58, Mrs. Berrington, wife of Thomas B. esq. of Winsley, the only daughter and heiress of F. Risdon, esq. of Howfield.

Aged 76, John Miles, esq. of Underdown, near Ledbury.

Aged 88, Mrs. Prudence Blewett, of Longhope.

Mrs. Dymock, relict of N. D. esq. of Stonehouse.

Aged 86, Edmund Reeve, gent. of Rendcombe.

Mrs. Mary Harris, of Moreton Valence.

Aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of T. F. Ellison, esq. of Shipcombe.

Aged 78, Mr. Edward Lucy; and, aged 28, Mr. Jos. Carless, both of Ledbury.

Aged 77, Mr. John Morris, of Kingston.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The city of Oxford will in future be regularly supplied with water; a clause in the Bill which is now before Parliament, authorising the collection of a rate, from each householder, for improving and extending the city water-works—Some holders of lands who, in 1804, refused to pay the small tithes, have been lately prosecuted under an Exchequer Process, and condemned to pay the value of those tithes from that period, and all costs.—The city of Oxford has voted fifty pounds in aid of the National Church of England Education Society.

*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Blay, of Marston, to Miss Andrews.

At Handborough, Mr. J. M. Hableton, of that place, aged 65, to his fifth wife, Mrs. Mary Bruise, of Witney, aged 64.

*Died.*] Mr. John Stone, of Standlake.

Mrs. Hornsby, relict of the Rev. T. H. D.D. late Savilian Professor of Astronomy in this University, 71.

Mrs. Pepall, 84, wife of Mr. R. P. of Holywell, and many years butler of Merton college; and a few days afterwards died Mr. P. her husband, 84.

Mrs. Ann Bartlett, 68, widow of the late Mr. W. B. an opulent farmer of Wendlebury. In St. Ebbe's, advanced in years, Mrs. Cooke.

At Woodstock, Mrs. S. Tebbett, wife of Mr. W. T. of Blenheim; and S. C. Didier, grand-daughter to the above; they were both interred in one grave.

Mrs. Colston, wife of E. F. C. esq. of Filking-hall.

Mr. Thomas Wood, a respectable farmer of Cut Mill, near Stanton Harcourt.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

In consequence of a great number of accidents which have lately happened to those employed at the different locks of the Grand Junction Canal, in this county, the coroner, on behalf of the parishes within his jurisdiction, applied to Mr. Bevan, principal engineer, to survey the works, when orders were given for the removal of all obstructions

likely to endanger the lives of persons trading thereon, with a strong recommendation that lamps be erected at the several lock-houses on the side of the towing-path, for the safety of those who conduct the numerous fly-boats which are passing every evening.

*Died.*] At Buckingham, Mrs. Box, widow of the late P. B. esq. banker, and receiver-general for the county, 67.

Mr. William Nash, of Denham, 71.

At Lavendon, Mr. Thomas Gent, 82.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At North Mimms, J. P. Anderson, to Mary Hannah, eldest daughter of J. Casamajor, esq. of Potterells.

At Theobald's Park, J. Nesbitt, esq. to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late W. Tatam, esq. of Moulton, near Spalding.

*Died.*] At Ware, John Tilby, esq. many years clerk in his Majesty's Stamp-office.

J. Emmett, esq. of Daltons, near St. Albans, 68.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

On the 21st ult. a meeting was held at Biggleswade, for the purpose of forming a Branch Bible Society, in connection with the Bedfordshire Auxiliary Bible Society, for the towns of Biggleswade, Potton, and their respective vicinities. Resolutions were passed for effecting the purpose of the meeting, and a considerable sum was raised to support the society.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the assizes, William Jones, for the murder of Samuel Lees, received sentence of death, and was executed on the 16th.

*Married.*] At Ashby St. Ledgers, T. H. Vaughton, esq. eldest son of R. V. esq. of Ashfurlong House, to Miss Kelsick, niece of Mrs. Ashley, of the former place.

The Rev. William Stockdale, of Walgrave, to Miss H. Wolley, neice of Alderman W. of St. Alban's.

At Clipstone, Mr. G. Terrall, of Brixworth, to Mrs. Watkins. The courtship commenced on Tuesday, they were married by license on Wednesday, and the bridegroom is said to have run away from his spouse on Thursday.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Forty-four walnut-trees, at the Nut Holt in Ely, were, on the 20th of February, sold by auction for 1023l.

The Ely bank of Messrs. Brackenbury, which failed about four months ago, have declared a dividend of twenty shillings in the pound.

At the Cambridge assizes, D. Dawson was put to the bar on a charge of poisoning a colt belonging to Sir F. Standish last year, at Newmarket. The fact of poisoning was clearly proved, but the prisoner escaped by a flaw in the indictment. He was, however, detained on a charge of poisoning race-horses in 1809. This trial, which exposed a scene of scarcely paralleled infamy, excited the highest interest.

At the Isle of Ely assizes, Michael Whiting, a shopkeeper at Downham, and a dissenting preacher, was indicted under Lord Ellenborough's Act, on a charge of administering poison to George Langman and Joseph Langman, his brothers-in-law. It appeared in evidence, that the Langmans resided together at Downham, and were small farmers: their family consisted of themselves, a sister, named Sarah, about ten years of age, and a female domestic, named Catherine Carter, who acted as their housekeeper and servant: they had another sister who was married to the prisoner. On the morning of the 12th of March, they sent their sister to the prisoner's house to borrow a loaf; the prisoner returned with her, and brought a loaf with him, and told the Langmans, that, as he understood their housekeeper was going on a visit to her friends for a few days, he would bring them some flour and pork to make a pudding for their dinner. He went away, and shortly afterwards returned with a bason of flour and pork, which he charged the housekeeper to make into a pudding for the boys: the lads ate of it, and were immediately taken ill: the remains of the pudding being preserved by them, it was analysed, and found to contain corrosive sublimate. There were other decisive proofs of the prisoner's criminality, and he was found guilty. It appeared, that, by the death of the two Langmans, under age, the prisoner's wife and the child he took home with him, would have become entitled to the father's estate, as the heiresses of their brothers. Before his execution, he made a full confession, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence.

By the original deed relative to Bell's scholarships, no son or orphan of a clergyman was permitted "to sit as a candidate for these scholarships, who was manifestly well able to bear his own expences"—the vice-chancellor has given notice that this restriction is repealed, and these scholarships thrown open to the pursuit of all sons and orphans of clergymen without limitation. An election of two scholars upon this foundation took place on the 13th.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Richard John Marsh, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. M. Margaret Professor of Divinity.

At Morden, Mr. S. Dix, of Great Morden, 56.

At Huntingdon, George Maule, esq. solicitor, 63.

#### NORFOLK.

At a gentleman's garden, within a few miles of Norwich, were lately taken from a pond at one haul, forty brace of perch, which averaged 3lbs. each fish, and twelve brace of pike, the smallest weighing 6lbs. The pheasants feed close to the windows, and after dinner nets being placed round the garden, 32½ brace of hares were caught and then liberated.

A cow belonging to Mr. Nash, of Fritton, about five years old, has yielded thirteen pounds and three ounces of butter for three weeks past.

*Married.*] At Lynn, Mr. Wilson, to Miss Dunham.

At Benlingham, J. Muskett, jun. esq. of Jutwood Hall, to the daughter of W. Jary, esq. of the former place.

*Died.*] At Downham Market, Mr. R. Carr, formerly of Needham Market, and late of East Dereham, 78.

Mr. Frederick Bell, third son of H. B. esq. of Wallington.

At Pulham, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Branch, 23.

At Kurdiston, Mrs. Priest, relict of the Rev. R. Priest.

At Thetford, Mr. W. Talbot, druggist.

At Bracondale, the youngest daughter of the Rev. C. Millard, chancellor of the diocese of Norfolk.

Mr. R. Bacon, of St. Augustine's, formerly proprietor of the Norwich mercury.

#### SUFFOLK.

The award for inclosing Battisford Tye has been finally executed. The common contained 145 acres, and is now divided into 84 inclosures (including several allotments to the poor). The expense of inclosing amounted to about 3,400l. of which sum upwards of 2,200l. has been expended in making the roads. Since the inclosure, 60l. per acre has been given for parcels of the common, which before fetched only 20l. per acre. By the inclosure, an excellent, but in its former state unprofitable, spot of land, has been made fruitful, the roads across it excellent, the owners of it have all received their just share of the property, and the community at large are benefited.

The nobility, gentry, and clergy, of Suffolk, lately met at Stowmarket, and entered into resolutions for forming a society in that county, to be called "the Suffolk Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is patron, and the Marquis Cornwallis president, of the institution. Subscriptions, amounting to 1300l. have been entered into for its support.

At Bury, St. Edmund's, on the 21st of March, Edward Thrower, the miscreant whose apprehension we stated at p. 86, was tried for the murder of Eliz. Carter, at Cratfield, in the year 1793. He was found guilty and executed at Ipswich on the 23d.—John Smith and his second wife suffered at the same time; having been found guilty of causing the death of one of the man's children by his first wife; the cruelty practised towards which, and two other of his children, was of the most shocking description. Besides starving them all, the father confessed that he had hung the deceased child up by the waist to a beam, without any cause. Till his second marriage the man bore



bore an excellent character for humanity, but it was the object of his wife to destroy the children, as she had said that they could live better without them.

*Married.*] At Witlesham, Mr. R. Dowling, to Miss Daurant.

*Died.*] Maria, relict of the late Mr. J. Harris, and daughter of Mr. F. Willett, banker, Brandon.

At Bardwell, Miss S. Collis, eldest daughter of Mr. C. 22.

At Thornham, Mrs. Coe, 72.

At Horsham, Mr. J. F. Baldry.

At Clopton, Mr. G. Pain, 60.

At Bungay, Mrs. Kerrison, wife Mr. K.

*At Lowestoft, Mrs. Corneby, mother of Mr. C. merchant, 80.*

*At Ipswich, Mrs. S. Notcutt, 79.*

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] The Rev. C. Arnold, vicar of Roydon, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Maddock, of Nottingham.

Dr. Hue, of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miss Berkeley, daughter of Dr. B. of Whittle.

At Rochford, H. Davis, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Maria Swaine, of Doggetts, Rochford.

Mr. J. Baker, of Rettendon Hall, to Miss Patmer, eldest daughter of Mr. N. P. of Bridge-foot Farm, Great Eiston.

At Tolleshunt Knights, the Rev. Mr. Cartwardine, to Miss Sarah Francis, of Heybridge Hall.

*Died.*] At Mount Bures Parsonage, the Rev. R. Marsh, rector of that parish, and vicar of Great Tey, 89.

Miss Ann Ruggles, second daughter of T. R. esq. of Spain's Hall, Finchingfield.

Lost, in his majesty's ship Saldanha, on the north coast of Ireland, in the night of Dec. 4, 1811, Charles Copsey, son of Mr. C. C. formerly of Braintree.

#### KENT.

The erection of the new gaol, town-hall, &c. for the county of Kent, is going on with some degree of briskness at Maidstone, the estimate of the expence of which is 160,000*l*. The county of Kent is certainly opulent and very populous, but a number of the lesser farmers and others, dread the demands coming round for the increase of rates these expensive buildings must occasion.

Upon opening the body of an ewe belonging to Mr. Thomas Rayden, of Brookland, which died lately it was found to contain six fine even lambs.

A society is about to be formed at Dover, for the purpose of relieving poor lying-in women. A very numerous meeting has been held, at which the generous offers of many ladies of the first respectability to take an active part in this charitable institution, and to assist in its promotion, reflects the highest honour on their feelings and humanity.

In consequence of the great number of daring outrages lately committed at Margate,

the inhabitants have formed themselves into classes, and under the direction and superintendence of a committee, regularly patrol the town every night.

The Bill now before the House relative to Margate Pier, purports to be "for separating the management of the harbour of Margate from the paving and lighting of the town of Margate, and for vesting the future management of the said harbour in a joint stock Company."

*Married.*] Mr. John Jessop, to Miss Charlotte Revell.—Mr. Jas. Mummery, to Miss Mary Hall.—Mr. Wm. Singar, to Mrs. Elizabeth Blatstall, all of Folkestone.

Mr. How, of Folkestone, to Miss Margaret Garnick, of Medley.

At Frindsbury, Mr. Casey, to Miss Sophia King, of Rochester.—Mr. W. West, to Miss Sarah West, of Rochester.—Captain C. F. Sandham, of the Royal Artillery, to Maria Munro, daughter of George M. esq. Vanbrugh-fields, Blackheath.

At Wingham, Mr. J. Kemp, to Miss Elizabeth Moon, of the same place.

At Margate, Mr. Robert Harty, to Miss Sophia Barwood.

Mr. John Browning, to Miss Mary Terry, both of Waltham.

*Died.*] Mrs. Dence, wife of Mr. D. of Halden.

At Broadstairs, Mrs. Taylor.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Southee, one of the aldermen of that city, aged 56.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. J. Smith, mace-bearer for that city.—Aged 86, Mr. Wm. Hussey.

Mrs. Packe, the wife of H. P., M. D. and daughter of the late John Browne, esq. of Mount Browne, Limerick.

At Folkestone, suddenly, aged 71, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. E. W.—Mrs. Creasey, aged 80.

At Margate, Miss Hannah Rhodes, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. R. in the 17th year of her age. This accomplished young lady was one among the many who have of late fallen victims to the deplorable accident of their clothes taking fire.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. M. late of Otham.

At Chatham, Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Wheatley, many years proprietor of the London Waggon from Maidstone.

At Crundale, of a decline, aged 27, Wm. Lancefield, sixth son of Mr. James L. of Crundale.

At Dover, of a paralytic fit, Miss Goodwin.

At Sandwich, Mr. Thomas Birch, sen.

At Maidstone, after a lingering illness, Mr. George Smith.

At Ashford, Mr. T. Wilkes, 78.

At Newington, aged 76, Mr. Adam Rock.

At Longport, Canterbury, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Rigden, one of the brothers of Smith's hospital.

At

At Up-down place, Mrs. Elizabeth Plump-tree, widow of the late P. P. esq.

At Breach-farm, Barham, Mr. William Westfield.

At Harbledown, Mr. Horn, formerly of Stourmouth.

Mr. Wm. Petley, of Cliff's-End, near Ramsgate, aged 59.

At Eythorne, in an advanced age, Mrs. Sankey.

At Ash, aged 74, Mr. Henry Doorne.

At Westwell, Mr. J. Isted.

At Bobbing, John Honey, gent. at the advanced age of 86.

At Sandwich, leaving an infant family of seven children, to regret the irreparable loss of an affectionate mother, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B.

#### SUSSEX.

An ewe, the property of Mr. Rason, of South Bourne, lately yeaned seven fine lambs, six of which are now living!

*Longevity.*—There are now living in the parish of Buxted, a woman and her natural daughter, whose united ages make 177 years! And in the parish of Wadhurst, three brothers, whose united ages amount to 258 years.

It has been resolved to build a wall at the base of the Cliff at the east end of the town of Brighton, to secure it from the encroachments of the sea; and the Commissioners are preparing to commence the expensive undertaking.

Much discontent is said to prevail in a central part of Sussex among many considerable land-owners, through whose estates passes one of the projected new roads between Brighton and the metropolis. Non-payment for the land taken to make the road is stated to be the cause of complaint.

The Innkeepers and Publicans of Sussex, have petitioned Parliament to relieve them from the burthen of supporting soldiers on their march. The brewers have contributed to their subscription.

*Married.*] The Rev. Wm. Dodson, fellow of St. John's college, to Elizabeth Dorothy, eldest daughter of F. P. Lamb, esq. of Mountsfield Lodge.

At Bishopstone, the Rev. Dr. Hutton, vicar of Sutterton, to Miss Sarah Hurdie, youngest sister of the late Rev. Dr. H. Professor of Poetry.

At Lamberhurst, Mr. T. Barton of that place, to Miss Alice Tyrrell, late of Maidstone.

*Died.*] On the 8th, Mr. Napper, surgeon of Chichester. His death was occasioned by paring off some hard skin from his heel, about three weeks ago, when he unfortunately cut too deep, and, treating it with indifference, a mortification took place, and terminated his existence.

A few days since, at the uncommon age of 105, W. Chatfield, of Cowfield, Sussex. The chief amusement of this old man, for the

last seven or eight years, was angling, which he practised with the keenness of a youthful sportsman, and with considerable skill, to the day of his death.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

A new invented extraordinary portable Thrashing Machine, which will fix any way in fifteen minutes, was tried lately near Romsey. It thrashed four sacks of wheat within the hour, with two horses, cleaner than with the hand.

*Married.*] At Hound, W. Burnett, esq. of Winchester, to Miss Smith, of Netley Grange.

Mr. R. T. Moore, Cashier of the Naval, Military, and Commercial Bank, Portsmouth, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late — Backhouse, esq. of Petersham.

Mr. John Morgan, of Woodside, to Miss S. Hawkesworth, late of Pennington Farm, Lymington.

At East Knoyle, Mr. John Fairburn, to Miss S. Mitchell, of Hindon.

Mr. Joseph Olive, of Komsey, to Miss Jane Stroud, of Sackville Street.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Lieut. James Odes Liss, royal navy, eldest son of J. L. esq. senior commander of his majesty's naval service, to Elizabeth Schuldt, a widow lady, and daughter of the late Charles Tarrant, esq. an eminent surgeon at Brading.

*Died.*] In her 41st year, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Robt. S. a respectable brewer, of Southampton.

J. Hodgkinson, esq. many years steward to Sir H. Titchborne, bart. at Titchborne, near Alresford.

At Curdidge Cottage, near Botley, aged 32, J. R. Blackwell, esq. second son of the late E. B. esq. of Lewisham.

At Hardway, near Gosport, Wm. Hillman, esq. purser of his majesty's prison-ship *Vengeance*.

Aged 83, Mr. F. Blewett, many years proprietor of the Abingdon stage-coach.

The Rev. Mr. Washington, rector of Chilcomb, and curate of St. Faith's, Winchester, 61.

At Cheriton Lodge, John Smythe, esq. brother of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

In Lower Brook-street, Salisbury, Mrs. Sheppard, aged 102 years; she had been blind a few years, notwithstanding which she continued to spin, with a small thread wheel, to within a short period of her death, and earned from 2d. to 3d. per day.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Rev. W. Bayley, of Swindon, to Miss Avrey, of Lyncombe Vale.

Edward Dyke Poore, esq. of Tidworth, to Maria C. Pakenham, eldest daughter of J. H. Pakenham, esq. of Grafton-street.

*Died.*] At Marlborough, aged 80 years, Mr. Griffiths, sen. late of Enfield, Middlesex, and father of Mr. G. attorney, and banker of Marlborough.

Rev.



Rev. T. Owen, M. A. rector of Upton Scudamore, and late fellow of Queen's college.

Mrs. Rogers, the wife of the Rev. T. R. of Tisbury.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Coulling, of Radley, to Miss Hutchins.—Mr. Tomkins, of Abingdon, to Miss Coulling, of Radley.

At Hanney, Mr. William Belcher, to Miss Mary Anne Giles.—Mr. James Monk, of West Hanney, to Miss Battine, only child of Mr. B. of Grove.

C. Gilchrist, esq. of Sunbury, to Clara, daughter of the late B. Baldwin, esq. of Oakingham.

At East Ilsley, Berks, Mr. J. Gray, of Mortlake, to Miss Palmer, eldest daughter of J. P. esq.

*Died.*] The Rev. John Green, twenty-three vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading.

At Windsor, Lieutenant George Edward Layton, of the 53d regiment, occasioned by three years excessive fatigue in Portugal and Spain.

Mr. William Pinder, solicitor, of Wantage.

Mr. Gilks, of Abingdon.—Mr. Arthur Tuckey.—Mr. A. Applebee, son of Mr. A.—Mr. Kelway, 83.—Mr. Francis Blewet, many years proprietor of the Abingdon stage coach, 83.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

The merchants and citizens of Bristol, have petitioned against the renewal of the East India charter.

A very numerous meeting was held on the 10th at Bath, to establish an auxiliary Bible Society. Sir Horace Mann took the chair, and after him Lord Melville. A considerable subscription was raised.

*Married.*] At Bath, Mr. W. Griffith, of Stall-street, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Baker, Kingsmead-terrace.—Mr. Sams, to Miss R. Hawker, of Bishop's-Hull.—A. Hilbore, esq. of Bristol, to Phebe Anne, youngest daughter of the late William Perry, esq. of Woodroffe, Clonmell, Ireland.—Joseph Thompson, esq. Lieutenant R. N. eldest son of the late C. T. esq. of Belfast, to Sarah, eldest daughter of T. Read, esq. Lansdown Crescent.

At Colerne, Mr. William Bourne, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Charlotte Sumsion, second daughter of the late Mr. C. S. of Colerne.

Mr. Hawkins, of Glastonbury, to Miss Baker, of Mere.

Mr. Stockwell, jun. of Widcombe, to Sophia, second daughter of Mr. Phillips, Union-passage.

The Rev. W. Comins, to Miss M. E. Pearce, youngest daughter of W. P. esq. of Daburton.

At Bristol, H. B. Beresford, esq. of Londonderry, to Eliza, daughter of John Bayley, esq. of Portland-square.—R. B. Ward, esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Ridout,

esq.—Mr. Webb, of Dulcote, to Miss Stokes of East Horrington.—At Saltford, Mr. William Francis, to Miss Evans.—William Taylor, esq. of Huntspill Court, Somerset, to Miss Hawkins, daughter of the late Sir J. H. bart.—John Kingston, of Ditchet, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jerome Swetman, of Street.—Mr. A. Clothier, tanner, of Street, to Miss K. Tuttielt, of Somerton.

Mr. Nott, bookseller, of Taunton, to Miss Tripp.—Mr. Thomas Clarke, to Miss Davey, of Taunton.

*Died.*] At Bath, Captain George Preston, late of the 40th regiment, 27.—Miss Fanny Wilkinson, daughter of the late J. W. of London, esq.—Mr. Courtney Murray, sen.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, relict of Mr. J. C. many years a most respectable surgeon of Swindon, 87.—Mrs. Sainsbury, relict of W. S. esq. 91.—Mr. T. Kidd, brother of the late Mr. K. of Westgate-street.—Mr. Benjamin Dally, St. James's parade.—Miss Hannah Clifford, 19.

At Wells, Charles Bacon, esq. senior common-councilman of that city.

At Wellington, J. Holman, M.D. He resided many years in Bath, universally esteemed; was a member of the body corporate; and formerly one of the physicians to the Dispensary and the General Hospital.

At Bristol Hot-Wells, after a lingering illness of more than two years' continuance, Ann Bowerbank, 26; and on Saturday evening the 9th ult. at the house of her brother, the Rev T. F. Bowerbank, vicar of Chiswick, Isabel Bowerbank, only surviving sister, 22; following their younger brother, Edward, 23, and their sister Mary, 24, to the grave within the short period of ten months. They were four of the six children of the late Rev. Edward Bowerbank, rector of Broft and Baringham, and prebendary of Lincoln.

At Allestree Hall, C. A. Dashwood, esq. eldest son of C. V. D. esq.

Samuel Stuckey, esq. banker of Langport.

Mrs. Mary Ledyard, of Melksham, 81, she closed a valuable life of piety and benevolence.

Mrs. Chubb, wife of Mr. C. wine-merchant, of Bridgwater.

The Rev. Tho. Davis, rector of Saltford.

At Babcary, Mrs. Parsons; also her infant son, aged 11 months.

At Rowbarton, Mrs. Parratt.

At Charmouth, Mrs. Combe, widow of the Rev. W. C. many years rector of that parish.

At Staplegrove, Miss Marks, only daughter of the late Mr. M. of Blagdon.

At Load Bridge, aged 80, Ann, the wife of Charles Day. She had 19 children, 82 grand children, and 22 great grand children, and was carried to her grave by six grandsons.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married*] At Lyme, James Gear, esq. of Weymouth, to Mrs. Ridout, of Charmouth.

Mr. Thomas Noon, of Shepton Beauchamp, to Miss Knight, of Crewkerne.

At

At Shaftesbury, Mr. Stephen Harding, to Miss Martha Frecker.

*Died.*] At Shaftesbury, in the prime of life, Mr. John Drew.

At Child Okeford, the Rev. R. C. Rogers, D.D. rector of Belchalwell and Stoke Wake, 83.

Mr. Thomas Arnold, of Milborne-Port, 72.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lester, of Sherborne, 78.

At New Cross, Kinsbury Episcopi, Mrs. Humphry, 90.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

The merchants and ship-owners of Plymouth have petitioned against the renewal of the India Company's charter.

The dreadful storm which prevailed on the 25th of February, killed and wounded no less than 24 persons on board his majesty's ship *Tonnant*, in Plymouth harbour.

*Married.*] At Teignmouth, the Rev. Mr. Gleed, to Miss Anne Bulley.

At Axminster, Mr. Robert Hoare, of Musbury, to Miss Anna Orchard, of Week.

—Mr. James Chick, malster, of Axminster, to Hannah Manders, of the same place.

—Mr. William Tucker, of Greatwood-Farm, to Miss Chick.

At Exeter, Mr. G. C. Davy, son of the late Rev. J. D. of Wold, to Miss Mary Hewer, eldest daughter of Mr. B. H. of Exeter.

*Died.*] At Tiverton, Mr. Henry Dunsford, one of the senior burgesses of the corporation, 72 — Mrs. Boyce, wife of Mr. B. of Tiverton, 63.

In Gascoyne-street, Plymouth, Mr. Curgiven, sen. 56.

Mr. George Attercott, of Cushtash-farm, Kingston, 87.

### REPORT OF DISEASES.

*In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1812.*

CATARRHUS.....	9	Vertigo.....	2
Scarlatina Anginosa.....	2	Epilepsia.....	3
Cynanche Tonsillaris.....	3	Paralysis.....	3
Peripneumonia.....	2	Ascites.....	3
Rheumatismus Acutus.....	4	Pyrosis.....	4
Pertussis.....	2	Enterodynia.....	3
Variola.....	1	Gastrodynia.....	3
Morbi Infantiles.....	6	Dysenteria.....	3
Tussis et Dyspnœa.....	37	Diarrhœa.....	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	8	Hæmaturia.....	2
Serofula.....	2	Enuresis.....	1
Asthénia.....	9	Ichthyosis.....	1
Arthritis.....	1	Porrigo.....	1
Rheumatismus Chronicus.....	6	Abortus.....	1
Lumbago.....	4	Amenorrhœa.....	2
Cephalalgia.....	5	Menorrhœa.....	4

The weather of late has been extremely variable; mild, stormy, cold, moist, and dry; in the course of a month, we have had hail, snow, thunder, lightning, frost, and rain.

During the thunder and lightning on the 22d of February, an elderly lady, standing near a window, suddenly fell down, deprived of sensation; on coming to herself, she found that she had lost the use of one side. I saw her on the following day, when she had recovered her recollection, and attributed the fit to the lightning, having been as well as usual before the attack. She was of a spare habit, and had lived temperately. It was a question whether the hemiplegia was occasioned by any meteor or atmospheric change. I am disposed to think the fit, occurring at that precise moment, was either entirely accidental, or that fear at the sudden flash operated as a depressing power. If the affection was produced by lightning, similar instances would more frequently occur. I am aware that several persons have been killed by being struck with lightning, but I doubt whether in such cases they perceive the flash, as the stroke must be instantaneous, and those who recover from its effects are not usually affected with palsy or hemiplegia. The patient is recovering under the use of stimulating medicines, with friction to the affected parts.

In the treatment of this complaint, it is very common to bleed freely; this however is often prejudicial, and, at all events, the proper time to bleed is before the fit. If occasioned by pressure on the brain from fulness of vessels, or extravasation of blood, surely the remedy should be applied when the mischief threatens, not when it has occurred; and, if the pressure arises from the exhalants being relaxed and serum effused, I cannot conceive that withdrawing a portion of blood can give tone and energy to the system, the want of which probably occasioned the disease. In general, the habit of persons liable to this affection, is sufficiently marked; and indications of it, such as, pain and giddiness in the head, dimness of sight, occasional loss of memory, hesitation in speech, numbness of a limb, &c. often obtrude themselves on the patient's attention. These should induce him to consider whether his habits of life are favorable to health, for such warnings, if disregarded, generally end in apoplexy or palsy, and



and especially occur to free livers. Even, in these cases, taking away a certain portion of blood, affords only partial and temporary relief; the bon vivant may be cupped, take a dose of calomel, and enjoy his accustomed banquet with increased appetite; and this may be repeated, but the fit will come; and then of what avail will be the remedies already used to excess, and in an impaired constitution? In many instances, doubtless, they will do harm, by reducing the system below the rallying point. Persons attacked by palsy are seldom robust; luxurious habits and intemperate living greatly conduce to it, on the one hand; on the other, a too abstemious diet, intense mental application, anxiety, and the depressing passions, as fear and grief: in either case, the tendency to the disease may be ascertained, and must be counteracted, not merely by the abstraction of blood, but also by a complete change of habits and regimen.

*Leicester-Square, March 26, 1812.*

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

At a numerous meeting of the merchants of Bristol, the following resolutions were lately agreed to unanimously:—

1st, That the capital of the East India Company is totally inadequate to the great trade which might be carried on with our Eastern dominions, especially since our late conquests; and there is a sufficient field for employing all the private capitals which could be appropriated to it.

2dly, That private merchants can trade on far better terms than any incorporated body.

3dly, That monopoly has also proved injurious to the general interests of a nation.

4thly, That, in the present stagnation of our commerce, we ought to avail ourselves of every new channel for the export of our manufactures.

5thly, That the city of Bristol, as well as the other out-ports, is entitled to a share in the East India trade, which is now exclusively confined to the port of London.

6thly, That the Americans are reaping those benefits from which our merchants are excluded, though purchased by the blood and treasure of this kingdom.

7thly, That there are several grants in the East India Charter useless to the company and harassing to individuals.

And lastly, because an opportunity will soon offer itself, when great national and commercial advantages may be gained, without infringing the rights of the East India Company.

At a meeting of the merchants, ship-owners, tradesmen, and other inhabitants, of the town of Liverpool, on the 17th of March, 1812; for the purpose of taking into consideration adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary, to obtain to this port a participation in the trade of the East Indies.

It was resolved—That we, in common with the rest of our fellow subjects, have a right to a free trade with all parts of the British empire, and other countries, in amity with these United Kingdoms, subject only to such general regulations of trade as the policy of this country may require, or as may be necessary for maintaining the relations of these realms, with foreign states, and securing to government those revenues which may be necessary for its support.

Resolved—That we humbly conceive that the great object of all legislative regulation in the commercial concerns of the country is the protection of this equal right in the subject, and the further extension of an honorable, just, and legitimate, commerce, and that therefore all monopolies which exclude the general-body of the people from trading with other countries, are in derogation of the birth-right of the subject, and counteract the chief purpose which they ought to have in view.

Resolved—That the monopoly of the East India Company is an additional instance, with others that might be adduced, of the injurious consequences that must always attend such attempts at an exclusive traffic, and that we conceive it to have been fully demonstrated, not only by the most conclusive reasoning, but by incontrovertible facts, that such monopoly is prejudicial to the general interests of the country at large, and discourages that commercial spirit, which, from the nature and local situation of these islands, is indispensable to their prosperity, and upon which their security, at this moment, essentially depends.

Resolved—That upon these grounds we will most cordially unite with our fellow subjects, the inhabitants of other towns and sea ports in the kingdom, in petitions to the legislature, for the abolition of the commercial monopoly of the East India Company, in such most speedy and effectual manner as they may in their wisdom judge most expedient.

The Bill now before the House of Lords, sent up from the Commons, for amending the Lords' Act, in order to remedy the inconveniencies arising from debtors being confined at a distance from any place where assizes are usually held, enacts, that the court petitioned by any such debtor may order him to be brought before the justices at any general sessions of

the peace held within 20 miles of the gaol; and that such justices shall, under such order, have power to determine in the case of such debtor, in the same manner as a judge of assize, under the Lords' Act.

Manufactories for the extraction of sugar from chesnuts are to be established at Naples, Florence, and Genoa. It is said to be ascertained by experiments, that 50 kilograms of chesnuts yield 30 kilograms of meal, 20 of syrup, and five of pure sugar; that the meal, which is sold as food for cattle, and the syrup at the price of the most ordinary honey, will return a sum exceeding the purchase money of the chesnuts, besides defraying the expences of the fabrication; leaving the pure sugar a net profit.

Coffee, of an ordinary quality, was selling in Holstein last month, at 36s. per pound, and refined sugar at 12s.

The number of commercial licences granted during the last ten years: was in—

1802 .....	68	1807 .....	2,606
1803 .....	836	1808 .....	4,910
1804 .....	1,141	1809 .....	15,226
1805 .....	791	1810 .....	18,356
1806 .....	1,620	1811 .....	7,602

The commercial state of Glasgow and the neighbourhood has been greatly benefitted by the late issue of exchequer bills. It has enabled manufacturers, instead of forcing off their articles at half price, to wait a natural demand for them. This demand begins to operate already, so much so, that the manufacturers are enabled to give employment to their workmen.

A superb vase, made by Green and Ward, Ludgate hill, was lately presented to Mr. Hawes of London, by the Right Hon. Lord M'Donald, and R. G. M'Donald, esq. of Clanranald, in testimony of their approbation of that gentleman's discernment in projecting, and his spirit in accomplishing, the introduction of the Kelp of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland into the market of London, by which the produce of our own shores has become a substitute for the ashes and barillas of foreign countries.

The discount on bank-notes, in Ireland, is now about three shillings and nine pence half-penny per guinea; the exchange on London has latterly risen from seven and three quarters to eight and a quarter and eight and a half per cent.

A foreign journal gives the following as a correct statement of the annual produce of the mines of Russia: 1600 pounds of gold, fifty thousand of silver, two millions of lead, eight millions of copper, 623 millions of iron, and 156,000 pounds of vitriol. From the working of these mines the crown derives a revenue of six millions and a half of roubles.

Official value of British produce and manufactures, and of foreign and colonial merchandize exported from England, in the three quarters ending 10th October 1809, 1810, and 1811, respectively:—

	1809.	1810.	1811.
British produce and manufactures	25,395,796	27,016,516	16,397,311
Foreign and colonial merchandize	11,047,573	8,763,330	5,969,934
Total	36,354,369	35,783,846	22,276,245

Another fall of two shillings an ounce in the price of fine gold, took place on the 7th instant, and has reduced it to 5l. 6s.—Silver is also lower. The London refiners now sell virgin silver at 6s. 11d. per ounce.—Gold still maintains a superiority of price, when compared with silver; its due proportion being rather less than 15 to 1, but its present price our readers will see is more.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal, 240l. per share.—Kennet and Avon, 28l. ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool, 190l. ditto.—London Dock Stock, 117l. per cent.—West-India ditto, 157l. ditto.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

FEBRUARY.

*Thawing Month.*

The rivers swell

Of bonds impatient, sudden from the hills

O'er rocks and woods, in broad brown cataracts,

A thousand snow-fed torrents shoot at once.

**D**URING the present month there has scarcely been any cessation of rainy and stormy weather. Of the twenty-nine days we had only eight in which there was no rain, viz. the 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 18th, and 20th. There were fresh gales on the 1st,



1st, 6th, 8th, 13th, 19th, 23d, 26th, and 29th; strong gales on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th, 21st, and 22d; and hard gales on the 14th and 25th.

From the 1st to the 3d the wind was south-east; on the 4th, south-west; on the 5th and 6th, easterly; on the 7th and 8th, westerly; on the 9th, variable; from the 10th to the 12th, south-west; on the 13th, north-west; from the 14th to the 18th, westerly; on the 19th, south-west; on the 20th, variable; from the 21st to the 23d, south-west; on the 24th, north; from the 25th to the 28th, westerly; and on the 29th, south-west.

February 4th. Some of the early spring flowers are beginning to appear; viz. in the gardens, the crocuses, snow-drops, and violets; and, in the fields, the ivy-leaved veronica (*veronica hederifolia*), coltsfoot (*tussilago farfara*), and purple dead-nettle (*lamium purpureum*).

The hedge sparrow, lark, and charfinch, sing.

February 7th. The flowers of the Merezeon begin to expand. The leaves of the ivy fall.

Earth-worms come out of their holes.

Rooks begin to employ themselves in repairing and rebuilding their nests.

February 9th. The filbert-trees are in full bloom. The barren strawberry (*fragaria sterilis*), procumbent speedwell (*veronica agrestis*), yew-tree (*taxus baccata*), and green hellebore (*belleborus viridis*), are also in flower.

February 11th. The sulphur colored butterfly (*papilio rhamnus*) appears. The thrush, blackbird, and lark, are heard; and several species of insects, induced by the warmth of the day, are seen flying about, and sporting in the air.

February 15th. Primroses are in flower.

The hedge snails, viz. *helix nemoralis*, and *helix hortensis*, crawl forth from their places of concealment. In gardens also the different kinds of slugs crawl out in the night, and devour the leaves of lettuces and other esculent plants.

February 20th. This was a most delightful day. The birds sang as loudly and melodiously as in the middle of spring. Three or four kinds of butterflies were seen flying about the hedges and along the roads. I observed also several species of beetles, and amongst the rest the common lady-bug (*coccinella septem-punctata*).

Butcher's broom (*ruscus aculeatus*) is in flower.

February 21st. The rivers and brooks have overflowed their banks.

There was much lightning in the night.

February 22d. A cock-chaffer was dug out of the ground, in a perfect state.

In the night there was a tremendous storm of wind and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

February 26th. In sheltered gardens the bloom of some of the fruit-trees begins to open. The rhubarb appears above the ground.

The night was frosty.

February 28th. This morning the weather cleared up, and was fine. The bees were busily employed about the opening catkins of a few of the willow-trees, which, from their sheltered situations, were more forward in their flowering than others.

A leveret, nearly as large as a half-grown rabbit, and apparently a fortnight or three weeks old, was this day caught.

Daffodil (*narcissus pseudonarcissus*) are in flower.

In consequence of the great quantity of rain that has fallen in the course of the month, the rivers have been much higher, and the floods of much longer continuance, than usual. Great numbers of lambs, in this neighbourhood, have died, owing to the wetness of the season.

Hampshire.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wetness and changeableness of the weather have occasioned a catching and difficult seed season, which will probably be two or three weeks later, in most parts, this spring, than usual. The late drought was too quickly followed by wet and otherwise unfavorable weather. Nothing yet sown but beans, pease, and a few black or early oats, of which little is said, from their not being forward in growth. Wheat in general looks well, excepting where it is too forward in the grass, and upon cold wet soils, where much of the plant has perished, from the too great moisture of the winter season. Accounts, from various quarters, of a disapprobation of spring wheat; in some few, of a breadth of wheat unusually large. Broad-cast wheat, extremely foul and weedy, where the land has been at all neglected. The spring cattle crops continue to improve.

Turnips, upon the whole, have held out well, and hay has been in great plenty; straw short in quantity. It has been an unthrifty season for all out-door stock, and the rot in sheep has prevailed,

prevailed, more or less, throughout; the lambing, in course has not been attended with the usual success. Store cattle rather scarce and dearer, preference generally given to the Scotch. Fat stock dearer. Store pigs declining in price, from the advancing price of corn. Cows beyond all former price. From the vast prices demanded for good cart horses, the custom of substituting bullocks is gaining ground in many parts. The wool trade continues as before, excepting some additional briskness in the demand for fine fleeces.

Nothing new being reported relative to the stock of corn in the country, it may be presumed full as ample as was expected.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—House Lamb 15s. per quarter.—Pork 5s. to 7s.—Bacon 6s. 4d.—Irish ditto 5s. to 5s. 6d.—Skins dearer.—Fat 5s.—Oil Cake 17l. 17s.—Potatoes 7l. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 95 to 142.—Barley 60 to 65.—Oats 34 to 47.—The quartern loaf 18d.—Hay 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.—Clover 5l. to 6l. 6s.—Straw 2l. 5s. to 3l.

Middlesex, March 25.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, 1812, to the 24th of March, 1812, inclusive; Four Miles N. N. W. St. Paul's.*

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest, 29.90.	Mar. 10, 11.	Wind N. E.	Highest, 53°.	March 7.	Wind West.
Lowest, 28.64.	Mar. 20.	— E.	Lowest, 26°.	— 18.	— N. E.
Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 38 hundredths of an inch.			Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°.		
This small variation has occurred several times this month.			On the 20th the mercury stood no higher, in the middle of the day, than at 40°, and at the same hour, of the 21st, it was as high as 51°.		

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to three inches in depth nearly.

Although in the course of the month we have had some dry weather, which is so desirable in this country, as to have long since become proverbial, yet there has been much rain—so much, we fear, as to have done serious mischief in many districts of our island. The average height of the barometer, viz. 29.36, is very nearly the same as that for last month, but the temperature for the month, is more than three degrees lower, or 38.79, than was that of the preceding month. In some parts of the country much snow has fallen at different periods: on the 21st, it was so deep on the north road as to retard the long coaches nearly twelve hours. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis, though there have been several falls of snow they have been but trifling, and have continued but a few hours on the ground.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Public will, we hope, do us the justice to observe that, we have lately added to the bulk of this Magazine, for the purpose of diminishing our arrears to Correspondents; and, in truth, we last month sacrificed the profits of the Number, to our anxiety to accomplish that object. We have deeply to regret, however, that these arrears have, in the present month, rather increased than diminished; and it gives us real concern again to have to crave the patience of many esteemed Correspondents. Of course the increase of communications is a consequence of increased and constantly increasing circulation; and we mention this fact with peculiar pride, at this moment of public distress, when we could the least have calculated on so considerable and flattering an accession of patronage as that which we have lately experienced.

We are desirous of adding a Chemical Report to the present variety of our Monthly Reports, and shall feel obliged to any Chemical Correspondent who will undertake so acceptable a public service.

Our Readers and Friends are requested to take notice that, as several back Numbers have lately been reprinted, any odd Numbers or Volumes, or complete Sets, of the Monthly Magazine, may be had on demand at the regular prices.

ERRATUM.—In the paper at page 104, of our last Number, insert the word *assignable* between the words *no* and *are*, in line 21 from the bottom.